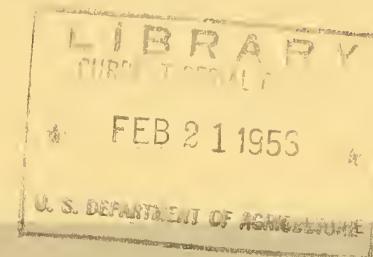


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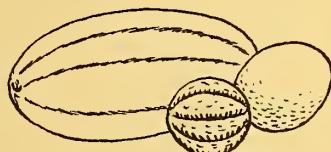
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 1956



1956 ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES



Summer and Fall Vegetables
for Fresh Market



Summer Melons



Vegetables for Processing



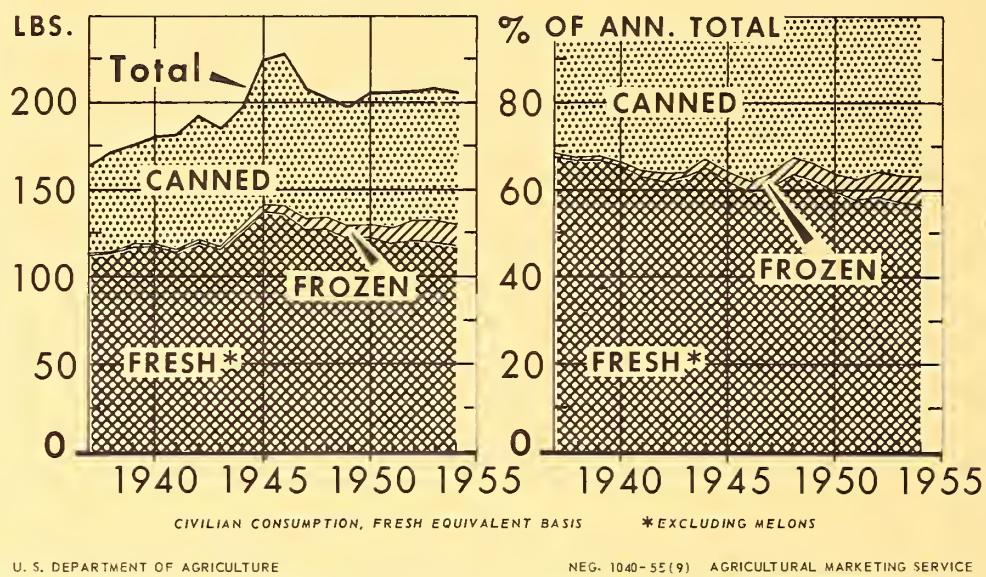
Sweetpotatoes



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

Fresh and Processed

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION PER PERSON



Civilian per capita consumption of commercially grown vegetables has trended generally upward since 1937. While the proportion consumed in the fresh form has been declining, that of the processed commodities (fresh equivalent basis) has been expanding. Among the processed vegetables, frozen vegetables consumption has increased very sharply, but it still represents only a relatively small part of the total consumed per person by civilians in the United States.

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program for vegetables, including potatoes and sweetpotatoes, is directed toward balancing the supply of each vegetable with the demand for it. The program is an attempt by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to provide the best possible estimates of the acreage of particular vegetables required, with average yields, to supply the quantity of these vegetables deemed necessary to meet the market need anticipated for the coming season.

The guide reports are prepared by specialists who follow the markets for the various commodities closely throughout the year and develop a record of happenings in the various markets, with explanations for unusual occurrences. On the basis of the latest and best available information, specific recommendations are developed for each commodity and a brief report is prepared explaining the reasons for each recommendation. Recognition is given to trends, both in recent years and for long time periods. Also, any abnormalities of preceding seasons are considered carefully. However, the recommendations are based upon the assumption that average conditions will prevail in the following season. The recommendation for each commodity is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage and production for preceding years, so as to permit each individual grower to apply this percentage-change recommendation to his individual operations. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The grower is provided not only with the specialists' recommendation, but also with the latest possible information upon which the recommendation is based. The information is presented to the grower in sufficient time for him to consider the facts as he develops his plans for the forthcoming season. The fundamental concept behind the guide program is that, given the best information possible, the grower will make intelligent decisions for his and the industry's best interest. Compliance with the guides on the part of growers is voluntary. When growers have kept acreage within the levels recommended by the Department, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

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1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer and Fall Vegetables for Fresh Market,
Summer Melons, Vegetables for Commercial Processing,
and Sweetpotatoes

I. SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENTS

The primary purpose of acreage guides is to bring about a needed percentage change in acreage from that of the preceding year so that the resulting production will be in line with demand. Since each individual grower almost certainly knows the acreage of vegetables harvested on his farm in 1955, he should adjust his own acreage in accordance with the published guides. For example, if it is recommended that the 1956 acreage of early summer snap beans be reduced 5 percent from the acreage harvested in 1955, every grower of snap beans in every state included in the early summer classification should decrease his acreage by 5 percent.

The source of historic data for vegetables is the Crop Reporting Board which prepares these estimates. Acreage and production estimates may be subject to revision when more complete check data become available. Normally, these revisions do not affect the validity of the percentage adjustments suggested by these guides.

Summer Vegetables: The aggregate acreage-for-harvest guide for 16 summer vegetables in 1956 is 2 percent less than in 1955 and 3 percent less than in 1954. With average yields the production from this acreage will be 1 percent more than in 1955 but 3 percent less than in 1954.

The total production of these 16 summer vegetables for fresh market in 1955 was 4 percent less than in 1954 on an acreage 1 percent smaller than in 1954. In the Summer and Fall Acreage-Marketing Guides for 1955, the Department recommended an acreage 1 percent less and a production 2 percent less than in 1954. Early in the 1955 summer season it appeared that production would be well above 1954 and average. However, as the season progressed, prospects declined steadily because of hot, dry weather that prevailed in many producing areas. In addition crops for late harvest in the Northeastern States were damaged by heavy rains accompanying hurricanes. Prices generally were below 1954 levels during July but increased considerably by September. In 1955, prices averaged 101.1 percent of the 1947-49 average prices for summer vegetables. In 1954, prices averaged 95.7 percent of the 1947-49 average.

Summer Melons: The aggregate acreage-for-harvest guide for 5 summer melon crops is 9 percent less than in 1955 and 5 percent less than in 1954. This acreage, with average yields, will result in a 1956 production 9 percent less than in 1955 and equal to that in 1954.

The total production of these 5 summer melon crops in 1955 was 10 percent more than in 1954 on an acreage 4 percent more than in 1954. In the guide for 1955, the Department recommended an acreage 12 percent less and a production 4 percent less than in 1954. Supplies of watermelons were heavy

throughout the summer months and prices remained at levels well below the levels of 1954. A heavy overlap with the late spring crop contributed to the surplus. For cantaloups prices were well above 1954 levels early in the season due to delayed harvests but declined to low levels as harvest of the mid-summer crop began. Prices in 1955 averaged 90.8 percent of the 1947-49 average price for summer melons compared to 97.1 percent in 1954.

Fall Vegetables: The aggregate acreage-for-harvest guide for 15 fall vegetables in 1956 is 1 percent less than in 1955 and in 1954. With average yields this acreage will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1955 but 2 percent less than in 1954.

The total production of these 15 fall vegetables for fresh market in 1955 was 3 percent less than in 1954 on an acreage about equal to 1954. In the guides for 1955 the Department recommended an acreage 1 percent less and a production 4 percent less than in 1954. The hot, dry weather adversely affected the early growth of many fall vegetables. However, weather was more favorable later in the season and crops improved materially. In general season average prices were equal to or higher than 1954 levels. Prices in 1955 averaged 106.2 percent of the 1947-49 average for fall vegetables. In 1954 prices averaged equal to the 1947-49 base.

Vegetables for Commercial Processing: The aggregate planted-acreage guide for 9 vegetables for commercial processing is 2 percent more than in 1955 but 1 percent less than in 1954. With normal abandonment and average yields this acreage will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1955 and 6 percent more than in 1954.

The 1955 acreage of these 9 vegetables for processing was 3 percent less than in 1954 but production was 3 percent more than in 1954. In the guides for 1955 the Department recommended an acreage 1 percent less and a production 2 percent more than in 1954. Despite unfavorable weather yields for all crops except lima beans and beets were above average. Prices were slightly below 1954 levels for all commodities except tomatoes which showed a slight increase. Supplies of almost all canned and frozen vegetables in 1955-56 appear to be well balanced with requirements.

Sweetpotatoes: The acreage-for-harvest guide for sweetpotatoes is an acreage 10 percent less than in 1955 in Louisiana and 5 percent less than in 1955 in all other states. With average yields this acreage will result in a production 17 percent less than in 1955 but 6 percent less than in 1954.

The 1955 production was 27 percent more than in 1954 and 3 percent more than the 1949-53 average. Prices during the harvesting and marketing period for the 1955 crop have been below prevailing levels in 1954 and the season average price will be considerably below that in 1954 and the 1949-53 average.

Specific acreage guide recommendations for each commodity are as follows:

Commodity	:	Percentage Changes in
	:	1956 Acreage for Harvest
	:	Compared with 1955

(Percent)

Summer Vegetables

Beans, Lima		Minus 5
Beans, Snap (early)		Minus 5
Beans, Snap (late)		No change
Beets		<u>1/</u>
Cabbage (early)		No change
Cabbage (late)		No change
Carrots (early)		Minus 10
Carrots (late)		No change
Cauliflower		No change
Celery (early)		No change
Celery (late)		Plus 5
Corn, Sweet (early)		No change
Corn, Sweet (late)		No change
Cucumbers (early)		<u>2/</u>
Cucumbers (late)		Minus 5
Eggplant		Minus 5
Lettuce		Plus 5
Onions (early)		Minus 10
Onions (late)		Minus 5
Peas, Green		No change
Peppers, Green (early)		<u>3/</u>
Peppers, Green (late)		Minus 5
Spinach		No change
Tomatoes (early)		<u>4/</u>
Tomatoes (late)		Plus 5

Summer Melons

Cantaloups	(early)	No change
Cantaloups	(mid)	Minus 5 .
Cantaloups	(late)	Minus 5
Watermelons	(early)	Minus 10
Watermelons	(late)	Minus 10

Commodity		: Percentage Change in : 1956 Acreage for Harvest : Compared with 1955 (Percent)
<u>Fall Vegetables</u>		
Beans, Lima		No change
Beans, Snap (early)		No change
Beans, Snap (late)		<u>5/</u>
Broccoli		Minus 5
Cabbage (early)		Plus 10
Cabbage (late)		Plus 10
Carrots (early)		Plus 5
Carrots (late)		Plus 5
Cauliflower (early)		No change
Cauliflower (late)		Minus 5
Celery (early)		Plus 5
Celery (late)		Minus 5
Corn, Sweet		No change
Cucumbers (early)		No change
Cucumbers (late)		Minus 10
Eggplant		No change
Lettuce (early)		No change
Lettuce (late)		Minus 10
Peas, Green		No change
Peppers, Green		<u>6/</u>
Spinach (early)		No change
Spinach (late)		Plus 10
Tomatoes (early)		Minus 5
Tomatoes (late)		<u>7/</u>
<u>Sweetpotatoes</u>		<u>8/</u>

(continued)

Commodity	: Percentage Change in 1956 Planted Acreage Compared with 1955 (Percent)
-----------	---

Vegetables for Processing

Beans, Lima	No change
Beans, Snap	Minus 10
Beets	No change
Cabbage for Kraut	Plus 10
Corn, Sweet	Plus 5
Cucumbers for Pickles	Plus 10
Peas, Green	Plus 5
Spinach	Minus 5
Tomatoes	9/

- 1/ Beets: Acreage for harvest 10 percent less in New Jersey and same in Pennsylvania as in 1955.
- 2/ Cucumbers, Early Summer: Acreage for harvest 20 percent less in Maryland and Delaware and equal to 1955 in other states.
- 3/ Green Peppers, Early Summer: Acreage for harvest 20 percent less in North Carolina and equal to 1955 in other states.
- 4/ Tomatoes, Early Summer: Acreage for harvest 20 percent less in California and 5 percent less than in 1955 in other states.
- 5/ Snap Beans, Late Fall: Acreage for harvest 10 percent less in Florida and equal to 1955 in Texas.
- 6/ Green Peppers: Acreage for harvest 20 percent more in Virginia and equal to 1955 in Texas and Florida.
- 7/ Tomatoes, Late Fall: Acreage for harvest 5 percent less in Florida and equal to 1955 in Texas.
- 8/ Sweetpotatoes: Acreage for harvest 10 percent less in Louisiana and 5 percent less in other states than in 1955.
- 9/ Tomatoes for Processing: Planted acreage 10 percent less in California and equal to 1955 in other states.

II. DEMAND FOR SUMMER AND FALL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET, SUMMER MELONS, VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING, AND SWEETPOTATOES IN 1956

Consumer demand for vegetables in the last half of 1956 is likely to be as high as in the summer and fall months of 1955. Prospective trends in economic activity suggest that while expansion in some segments may level off, notably housing and durable goods, consumer incomes available per person after taxes, will continue high and result in a strong consumer market for goods and services in general. Prospects for slightly higher average costs of processing and marketing farm products in 1956, reflecting in part increased consumer demand for additional services, may tend to moderate the effect of high incomes on the demand for many farm products.

Economic activity expanded rapidly during 1955. The gross product of the economy in the last half of the year was about 8.5 percent above the same period of 1954, with most of the increase due to strength in consumer buying. Higher employment, a longer work week, and rising wage rates contributed to a record flow of income to consumers. Income available per person after taxes in the last half of 1955 was 5 percent above a year earlier. In addition to rising income, increased use of credit added materially to consumer buying of durable goods and housing.

Almost all major industries increased investment spending during 1955. Estimated business capital outlays in the final quarter of 1955 were at an annual rate of nearly 31 billion dollars, about a sixth above a year earlier. Further increases are scheduled for the first quarter and a recent survey of investment plans for the coming year points to a continued expansion in business investment outlays in 1956. Residential building has declined moderately since the spring of 1955 but outlays for new homes are expected to be well maintained in the coming year. A further moderate rise in business investment in inventories is in prospect if economic activity expands as expected. Government purchases of goods and services also are likely to rise in the coming year, especially outlays by State and local governments for schools, highways and other facilities. The prospects for continued high levels of economic activity point to a sustained consumer market for goods and services including food.

Most foreign countries are in an improved financial position and economic activity and world trade are at record levels. Moreover, there are several U.S. Government surplus sales programs designed to expand shipments of U. S. farm products. The volume of farm products exported in 1954-55 was up 12 percent from a year earlier and this improved level should be maintained in 1956.

III. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

All farm equipment and operating supplies required for the production, processing, packaging and distribution of vegetables during the last half of 1956 are expected to be readily available.

Farm Machinery and Operating Supplies. Farm machinery and equipment manufacturers stepped up production in 1955 over the output in 1954. This additional production not only was sufficient to take care of increased sales in 1955, but also placed dealers in a somewhat better inventory position at the start of 1956. Despite the tight raw material situation, manufacturers appear to be in a position to maintain an output sufficient to satisfy all needs. No shortages are anticipated in other production and operating supplies, such as fuels, trucks, implement and truck tires.

Fertilizer. Supplies of all fertilizer materials will be ample to meet expected demands. If orders are placed early, any type material desired should be obtainable.

Pesticides. Supplies of insecticides, fungicides and weed killers generally will be ample to meet 1956 needs. As in other years, however, unusually severe infestations might result in temporary or local shortages of particular chemicals. Users of pesticides can protect themselves and contribute to efficient distribution of available stocks by placing orders early for at least minimum needs. Production of synthetic organic insecticides, such as DDT, methoxychlor, aldrin and parathion, is in reasonable balance with demand. Imports of rotenone and pyrethrum are now sufficiently high to assure fairly good supplies. Production capacity for soil fumigants and organic fungicides is large enough to provide adequate supplies at least if recommended alternate chemicals are accepted in case of shortages. Weed killer chemicals are in growing demand but production is meeting requirements in most cases.

Containers. Supplies of all types of containers for the summer and fall vegetable crop are expected to be adequate. The packaging industry is geared to meet any expanded requirements for new or improved types and the outlook for basic materials is good for 1956 summer and fall vegetables.

Manpower. The over-all supply of farm laborers in 1956 is expected to be adequate to meet needs. Even though current high levels of employment continue, the supply of seasonal workers is expected to be about the same as in 1955. The supply of experienced year-round workers, however, is expected to continue tight. Therefore, improvement of employment conditions must keep pace with non-farm jobs. This includes adequate housing and more continuity of employment in order to enable agriculture to attract and hold key-experienced workers.

More effective recruitment and fuller utilization of the domestic work force are assured when planning is done in close cooperation with Employment Service offices. This is especially important in those areas using large numbers of migratory workers. These offices also are in a position to arrange for employment, under contract, of off-shore, domestic and foreign labor if local and migrant labor supplies prove inadequate. The prospective supply of labor from these outside sources appears adequate to meet needs that may develop.

Transportation: Ample facilities should be available for transporting the production from the recommended acreage of 1956 summer and fall seasons fresh vegetables. Any shortages which may occur should be of a temporary nature. The rail transportation outlook for the 1956 summer and fall seasons is similar to the situation which existed during 1955. The supply of refrigerator cars suitable for handling fresh fruits and vegetables increased slightly during the past year. The Association of American Railroads reports 3,047 new refrigerator cars were installed and 2,871 retired during the twelve month period ending November 30, 1955. If weather conditions permit normal patterns of production and loading in 1956, the car supply should be ample. The Association of American Railroads and the car lines continue to watch the distribution of refrigerator cars closely and, as far as possible, maintain adequate supplies in the various shipping areas.

Manufacture of trucks, trailers, and tires continues at a normal rate, and supplies are expected to be adequate.

IV. SURPLUS REMOVAL OPERATIONS

It is the policy of the Department to limit surplus removal assistance for vegetables to those areas where there has been substantial compliance with the acreage-marketing guides announced by the Department. Compliance with the guides program does not commit the Department to provide assistance for any commodity or area.

By providing growers with the necessary information, the Department expects that acreage can be adjusted so as to bring supplies in balance with demand and avoid marketing difficulties. Before planting time, growers should take precautionary measures to assure themselves of available marketing outlets for their production.

V. CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES

Supplies of a number of canned and frozen vegetables have been ample to heavy in recent years. Information on 1955 packs and production data for vegetables for processing indicate that total supplies of commercially processed vegetables in 1955-56 will be close to those of the 1954-55 season. However, supplies by commodities will be in much better balance than during the past season, with the possible exception of snap beans which will continue relatively heavy. For items such as sweet corn, lima beans and sourkraut that were in heavy supply last season, smaller packs have resulted in a well balanced position. For those items that were in relatively light supply, such as spinach and some tomato products, increased packs should provide supplies adequate to meet requirements in 1955-56. The supply position and apparent disappearance of the major canned and frozen vegetables during the marketing seasons 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56 are shown in tables on pages 73 to 77.

Summer Vegetables: 1956 Acreage Guide With Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage 1/						Percent Acreage Guide is of		
	: 1956	: 1955	: 1949-53	: 1944-53	: 1955	: 1949-53:1944-53	: 1956	: 1955	: 1949-53:1944-53
	: Guide	: Prel.	: 1954	: Average	: Average	: Prel.	: 1954	: Average	: Average
Acres					Percent				
Beans, Lima	11,400	12,000	12,300	13,920	14,610	95	93	82	78
Beans, Snap									
Early	16,000	16,850	17,700	16,770	17,215	95	90	95	93
Late	29,500	29,500	30,100	30,990	32,835	100	98	95	90
Beets	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,020	2,350	94	89	84	72
Cabbage									
Early	7,980	7,980	8,100	8,104	8,273	100	99	98	96
Late	19,500	19,500	19,900	19,918	22,570	100	98	98	86
Carrots									
Early	6,500	7,200	7,300	6,600	7,570	90	89	98	86
Late	5,400	5,450	5,350	4,190	4,190	99	101	129	129
Cauliflower	3,200	3,200	3,200	4,480	5,265	100	100	71	61
Celery									
Early	5,200	5,150	5,530	5,100	4,880	101	94	102	107
Late	1,600	1,550	1,760	2,148	2,479	103	91	74	65
Corn, Sweet									
Early	51,100	51,100	48,600	56,000	2/	100	105	91	-
Late	105,200	105,200	107,100	104,900	2/	100	98	100	-
Cucumbers									
Early	7,400	8,500	7,200	7,070	7,535	87	103	105	98
Late	5,800	6,100	6,200	6,040	5,895	95	94	96	98
Eggplant	1,250	1,300	1,400	1,680	1,833	96	89	74	68
Lettuce	38,200	36,350	39,750	36,910	34,645	105	96	103	110
Onions									
Early	4,200	4,700	4,340	5,610	5,898	89	97	75	71
Late	53,000	55,840	57,860	63,668	65,992	95	92	83	80
Peas, Green	3,400	3,450	2,720	5,316	10,090	99	125	64	34
Peppers, Green									
Early	9,700	10,900	10,750	8,710	7,615	89	90	111	127
Late	13,100	13,790	14,600	11,734	11,402	95	90	112	115
Spinach	1,000	1,040	840	1,340	2,330	96	119	75	43
Tomatoes									
Early	36,400	40,250	39,500	35,750	38,475	90	92	102	95
Late	46,500	44,250	45,600	49,190	50,368	105	102	95	92
Total	484,230	492,950	499,600	508,158	364,315	3/	98	97	95
									90 3/

1/ Acreage available for harvest.

2/ Not available.

3/ Does not include sweetcorn.

Summer Vegetables: 1956 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	Production 2/					: Probable Production from Acreage			
						: Guide as Percent of			
	1956 1/	:1955 :	:1949-53:	1944-53:	1955 :	:1949-53 :	1944-53		
Beans, Lima	15.0	14.5	15.6	18.0	18.2	103	96	83	82
Beans, Snap									
Early	28.8	31.5	31.4	29.8	29.7	91	92	97	97
Late	52.2	55.3	51.8	55.2	57.8	94	101	95	90
Beets	14.1	13.6	15.4	17.8	19.7	104	92	79	72
Cabbage									
Early	60.1	62.1	59.4	61.0	57.8	97	101	99	104
Late	166.1	169.3	159.2	173.1	184.9	98	104	96	90
Carrots									
Early	88.2	91.8	104.0	82.3	88.2	96	85	107	100
Late	47.6	46.2	49.6	36.4	36.6	103	96	131	130
Cauliflower	21.1	20.8	20.6	27.7	31.1	101	102	76	68
Celery									
Early	88.3	87.6	96.1	85.1	71.2	101	92	104	124
Late	24.6	24.0	27.0	34.1	39.4	102	91	72	62
Corn, Sweet									
Early	127.8	137.0	118.8	138.4	3/	93	108	92	--
Late	276.2	279.2	280.7	272.1	3/	99	98	102	--
Cucumbers									
Early	25.3	23.3	23.6	24.2	25.5	109	107	105	99
Late	24.4	26.5	24.5	23.7	21.9	92	100	103	111
Eggplant	6.2	6.6	6.1	7.7	7.6	94	102	81	82
Lettuce	362.3	360.4	349.9	311.0	285.5	101	104	116	127
Onions									
Early	37.3	45.1	39.0	42.8	42.2	83	96	87	88
Late	760.6	749.0	842.6	817.7	817.6	102	90	93	93
Peas, Green	5.6	5.7	4.5	8.0	14.2	98	124	70	39
Peppers, Green									
Early	17.4	21.6	18.8	14.2	13.0	81	93	123	134
Late	52.2	52.5	54.7	44.8	38.5	99	95	117	136
Spinach	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.2	6.1	100	118	81	43
Tomatoes									
Early	161.3	151.4	165.2	152.0	154.7	107	98	106	104
Late	236.6	207.7	232.0	251.2	241.8	114	102	94	98
Total	2,701.9	2,685.3	2,792.7	2,731.5	2,303.2 ^{4/}	101	97	99	100 ^{4/}

1/ Computed: Acreage guides for 1956 summer vegetables times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed - see individual statements for particulars.

3/ Not available.

4/ Does not include sweet corn.

Summer Melons: 1956 Acreage Guides With Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage 1/						:Percent Acreage Guide is of:			
	1956	1955	:	1949-53	1944-53	:	1955	:	1949-53:1944-53	
	Guide	Prel.	:	1954	Average	:	Average	:	Prel.:1954:Average:Average	
-----Acres-----						-----Percent-----				
Cantaloups										
Early	21,000	21,000	21,300	23,740	24,200	100	99	88	87	
Mid	66,200	69,650	65,400	61,590	61,535	95	101	107	108	
Late	12,600	13,220	12,750	12,534	14,012	95	99	101	90	
Watermelons										
Early	303,700	337,400	324,900	285,600	287,850	90	93	106	106	
Late	20,700	23,000	21,950	17,770	19,458	90	94	116	106	
Total	424,200	464,270	446,300	401,234	407,055	91	95	106	104	

1/ Acreage available for harvest.

Summer Melons: 1956 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	Production 2/						:Probable Production from Acreage Guide as Percent of:			
	1956 1/	1955	:	1949-53	1944-53	:	1955	:	1949-53:1944-53	
	Guide	Prel.	::	1954	Average	:	Average	:	Prel.:1954:Average:Average	
-----Tons-----						-----Percent-----				
Cantaloups										
Early	81,050	52,746	73,040	94,122	90,387	154	111	86	90	
Mid	291,206	304,029	292,326	273,194	264,853	96	100	107	110	
Late	54,904	55,693	54,572	50,132	53,784	99	101	110	102	
Watermelons										
Early	884,525	1,030,000	874,650	827,525	850,275	86	101	107	104	
Late	122,650	133,325	134,412	98,512	102,688	92	91	125	119	
Total	1,434,335	1,575,793	1,429,000	1,343,485	1,361,987	91	100	107	105	

1/ Computed: Probable production from acreage guide for 1955 summer melons times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed. See individual statements for particulars.

Fall Vegetables: 1956 Acreage Guides With Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage 1/						Percent Acreage Guide is of:			
	1956	1955	1949-53	1944-53	1955	1954	1949-53	1944-53		
	Guide	Prel.	Average	Average	Prel.	Average	Average	Average		
-----Acres-----						-----Percent-----				
Beans, Lima	350	350	400	630	775	100	88	56	45	
Beans, Snap										
Early	15,100	15,100	16,700	21,040	22,990	100	90	72	66	
Late	18,400	20,300	19,100	17,900	19,410	91	96	103	95	
Broccoli	21,800	23,000	19,400	21,860	14,635	95	112	100	149	
Cabbage										
Early	33,900	30,780	34,780	38,090	44,797	110	97	89	76	
Late	4,000	3,650	4,400	4,522	4,335	110	91	88	92	
Carrots										
Early	17,500	16,680	18,650	19,626	20,199	105	94	89	87	
Late	8,900	8,500	10,500	9,540	9,890	105	85	93	90	
Cauliflower										
Early	6,900	6,900	7,700	8,710	8,340	100	90	79	83	
Late	4,600	4,800	4,200	5,960	6,740	96	110	77	68	
Celery										
Early	4,000	3,800	4,270	5,094	6,512	105	94	79	61	
Late	7,200	7,550	7,570	8,650	9,785	95	95	83	74	
Corn, Sweet	6,300	6,300	6,200	3,720	--	100	102	169	--	
Cucumbers										
Early	3,250	3,250	3,350	3,940	3,515	100	97	82	92	
Late	5,000	5,600	5,000	3,900	3,630	89	100	128	138	
Eggplant	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,380	1,500	100	94	109	100	
Lettuce										
Early	43,500	43,490	42,450	45,678	44,417	100	102	95	98	
Late	12,400	13,800	9,900	13,140	14,320	90	125	94	87	
Peas, Green	2,300	2,300	2,500	2,680	3,860	100	92	86	60	
Peppers, Green	7,800	7,300	10,300	7,510	6,590	107	76	104	118	
Spinach										
Early	6,200	6,180	6,270	7,420	7,629	100	99	84	81	
Late	1,800	1,650	2,200	2,386	2,438	109	82	75	74	
Tomatoes										
Early	19,000	20,000	17,000	17,560	19,200	95	112	108	99	
Late	16,200	16,700	16,300	17,960	16,640	97	99	90	97	
Total	267,900	269,480	270,740	288,896	292,147 ^{2/}	99	99	93	90 2/	

1/ Acreage available for harvest.

2/ Excludes sweet corn.

Fall Vegetables: 1956 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	Production 2/					:Probable Production from Acreage			
	1956 1/ : 1955 : : 1949-53 : 1944-53:1955 :					:Guide as Percent of:			
	Guide	Prel.	1954	Average	Average	Prel.	1954	Average	Average
	-----1,000 tons-----					-----Percent-----			
Beans, Lima	.5	.3	.5	1.0	1.1	167	100	50	45
Beans, Snap									
Early	30.6	32.6	32.7	38.8	39.2	94	94	79	78
Late	29.6	33.6	29.5	23.6	27.1	88	100	125	109
Broccoli	50.4	53.2	40.7	50.7	33.8	95	124	99	149
Cabbage									
Early	348.2	297.9	378.7	396.0	431.4	117	92	88	81
Late	23.2	14.9	17.8	26.3	25.5	156	130	88	91
Carrots									
Early	212.6	199.6	228.7	236.0	229.4	107	93	90	93
Late	117.9	116.9	137.8	116.1	117.2	101	86	102	101
Cauliflower									
Early	55.5	58.9	45.5	72.9	62.2	94	122	76	89
Late	37.9	40.0	35.7	44.2	46.2	95	106	86	82
Celery									
Early	54.5	50.5	57.8	68.7	81.4	108	94	79	67
Late	151.2	155.1	144.2	136.0	127.3	97	105	111	119
Corn, Sweet	24.6	25.5	28.3	11.2	--	96	87	220	--
Cucumbers									
Early	15.9	16.4	16.2	17.4	14.8	97	98	91	107
Late	25.9	32.3	28.2	18.8	14.4	80	92	138	180
Eggplant	5.9	6.4	5.9	3.9	3.9	92	100	151	151
Lettuce									
Early	284.7	294.7	290.7	263.5	253.4	97	98	108	112
Late	80.7	86.9	71.0	75.6	74.1	93	114	107	109
Peas, Green	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	6.2	93	93	89	65
Peppers, Green	15.7	14.4	20.6	15.2	14.2	109	76	103	111
Spinach									
Early	19.3	18.3	18.8	23.7	24.0	105	103	81	80
Late	4.2	4.1	5.0	5.6	5.8	102	84	75	72
Tomatoes									
Early	171.2	177.6	157.7	128.1	119.2	96	109	134	144
Late	65.6	72.4	66.5	47.9	43.5	91	99	137	151
Total	1,829.8	1,806.8	1,862.8	1,825.7 ^{3/}	1,795.3	101	98	100	101 <u>3/</u>

1/ Computed: Probable production from acreage guides for 1956 fall vegetables times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed - see individual statement for particulars.

3/ Excludes sweet corn.

Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1956 Acreage Guides with Comparisons

Commodity	Acreage 1/						Percent Acreage Guide is of:			
	1956	1955	1949-53	1944-53	1955	1949-53	1944-53	1955	1954	Average
	Guide	Prel.	Average	Average	Prel.	1954	Average	Average	Average	Average
- - - - Acres - - - -										
Beans, Lima	105,050	105,050	116,750	109,582	94,018	100	90	96	112	
Beans, Snap	131,300	145,910	160,570	131,852	131,260	90	82	100	100	
Beets	18,600	18,590	16,370	18,364	17,381	100	114	101	107	
Cabbage for Kraut	14,900	13,520	15,830	17,834	18,562	110	94	84	80	
Corn, Sweet	427,200	406,900	484,510	471,446	500,245	105	88	91	85	
Cucumbers for Pickles	147,400	134,020	148,880	149,132	140,097	110	99	99	105	
Peas Green	493,300	469,820	455,060	446,320	460,915	105	108	111	107	
Spinach	32,860	34,590	31,716	39,376	42,537	95	104	83	77	
Tomatoes	310,200	321,720	276,300	361,374	439,417	96	112	86	71	
Total	1,680,810	1,650,120	1,705,986	1,745,280	1,844,432	102	99	96	91	

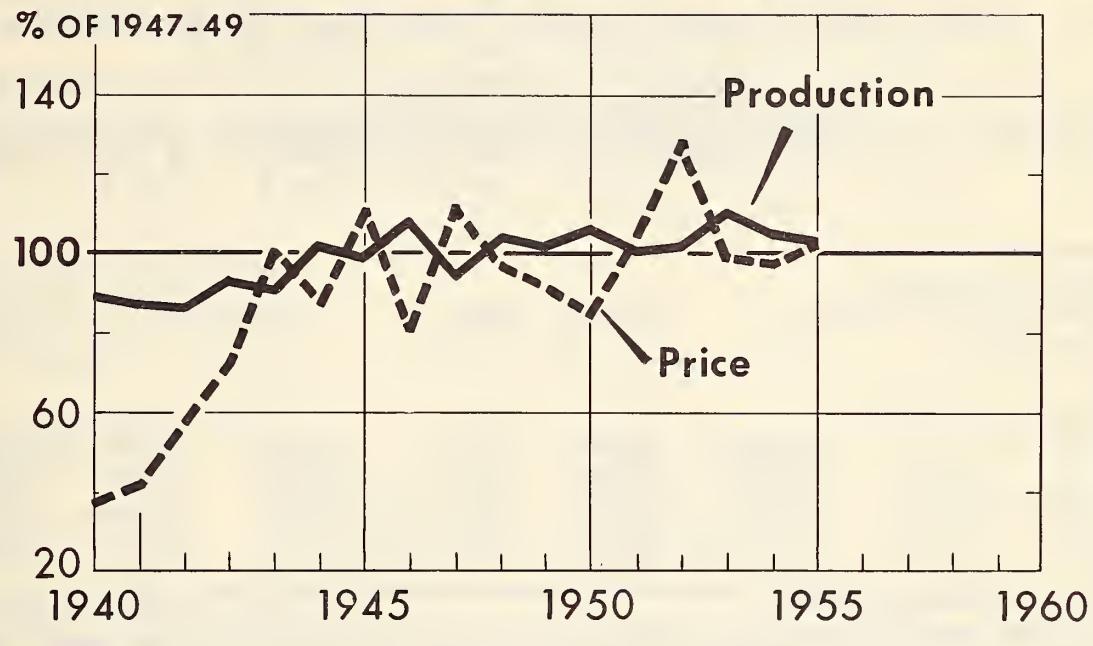
1/ Planted acreage

Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1956 Probable Production with Comparisons

Commodity	Production						Probable Production from Acreage Guide as Percent of			
	1956	1955	1949-53	1944-53	1955	1949-53	1944-53	1955	1954	Average
	Guide 1/ Prel.	Prel.	1954	Average	Average	Prel.	1954	Average	Average	Average
- - - - Tons - - - -										
Beans, Lima	92,800	87,300	103,000	93,800	70,900	106	90	99	131	
Beans, Snap	273,400	310,100	341,400	270,300	236,800	88	80	101	115	
Beets	161,200	139,400	146,800	153,000	143,100	116	110	105	113	
Cabbage for Kraut	173,700	160,700	208,100	199,200	189,100	108	83	87	92	
Corn, Sweet	1,258,100	1,168,700	1,488,800	1,320,900	1,239,800	108	85	95	101	
Cucumbers for Pickles	309,200	312,100	304,600	279,400	250,600	99	102	111	123	
Peas Green	483,200	454,200	400,100	438,000	438,300	106	121	110	110	
Spinach	105,400	123,000	91,300	115,100	105,500	86	115	92	100	
Tomatoes	3,296,000	3,224,500	2,697,700	3,229,400	3,109,100	102	122	102	106	
Total	6,153,000	5,980,000	5,781,800	6,099,100	5,783,200	103	106	101	106	

1/ Computed: Acreage Guide for 1956 times average yield.

SUMMER COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1980-55 (12) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Since the increase which occurred during the war years, production of vegetables for fresh sale during the summer has not changed significantly from year to year. Prices for summer vegetables increased sharply from 1939 to 1943 but since then have shown no definite trend. In general, year to year movements in prices received by farmers for summer fresh vegetables have been in the opposite direction from production changes and at a sharper rate. Early in the 1955 summer season preliminary reports indicated a moderately larger production than in 1954. However, as the season progressed, hot, dry weather reduced crop prospects materially. Production in 1955 was 3 percent less than in 1954 but 3 percent above the 1947-49 average. Prices for a number of summer vegetables were relatively low early in the season due to an overlap with late spring crops but improved steadily during the season. The index of prices received by farmers was 101.1 in 1955 compared to 95.7 in 1954.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lima Beans - Summer

(States: Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Ohio)

Year	: Acreage :Planted	: Yield For Harvest (acres)	: Per Acre (32-lb. bu.)	: Production (1,000 bu.)	: Price (\$ per bu.)	: Value (\$1,000)
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1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(acreage 5 percent less
than in 1955) 11,400 1/ 82 935

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	12,200	12,000	76	908	2.20	1,995
1954	12,600	12,300	79	974	2.73	2,663
1949-53 Average	3/ 14,190	13,920	81	2/ 1,128	2.44	2,712
1944-53 "	3/ --	14,610	78	2/ 1,138	2.64	2,959

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing
value: 50,000 bu. in 1947, 30,000 in 1949 and 40,000 in 1950.

3/ Ohio included in 1952 and 1953 only.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 2 percent less than in 1954, 14 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 18 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Yields were slightly below those in 1954 and the 1944-53 average and less than the 1949-53 average. Production was 7 percent less than in 1954, 20 percent less than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. In addition to the continuing downward trend in acreage and production of lima beans, the 1955 crop was subjected to an unusual series of adverse weather conditions affecting production and marketing. The spring crop in South Carolina was delayed by dry weather and the late March cold wave so that there was more of an overlap between that crop and the summer crop, particularly in North Carolina. Excessive rains delayed harvest in Georgia and dry weather hurt the crop in Maryland, New Jersey and New York. August hurricanes damaged the growing crops in Maryland. Quality generally was variable and prices reflected this variable condition. Prices averaged lower than in 1954 and lower than the 1949-53 average. Processed supplies were heavy in 1955 but should be about in line with demand in 1956.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yield will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1955, 4 percent less than in 1954 and 17 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Snap Beans - Early Summer

(States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York (L. I.), Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio)

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)	(30-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)	

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(acreage 5 percent less
than in 1955) 16,000 1/ 120 1,920

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	17,050	16,850	125	<u>2/</u> 2,098	2.01	4,073
1954	18,250	17,700	118	2,095	2.34	4,901
1949-53 Average	17,118	16,770	119	<u>2/</u> 1,986	2.32	4,571
1944-53 "	--	17,215	116	<u>2/</u> 1,978	2.30	4,434

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 40,000 bushels in 1945, 272,000 in 1947, 30,000 in 1948, 59,000 in 1949, 30,000 in 1950, 60,000 in 1951, 30,000 in 1953, and 70,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 5 percent less than in 1954, about equal to the 1949-53 average and 2 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The reduction in acreage from 1954 levels was general among all of the States except Illinois and on Long Island. Yields averaged more than in 1954 and the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Production was slightly more than in 1954 and 6 percent more than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Growing conditions were favorable in Maryland, Illinois, and Ohio but hot, dry weather affected yields in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and in New England. The timing of the crop was about normal with no unusual marketing overlaps. Processed supplies, however, were heavy at comparatively low prices. Prices averaged lower than in 1954 and the 1949-53 average prices. Processed supplies are expected to again be heavy in 1956.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1955 and 1954 and 3 percent less than in 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Snap Beans - Late Summer

(States: Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, New York (other), Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, Colorado and Tennessee)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production		
	(acres)	(30-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1000)	

1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production:

(acreage equal to that in 1955)

29,500 1/ 118 3,481

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	31,800	29,500	125	<u>2/</u> 3,686	2.06	7,434
1954	30,700	30,100	115	3,456	2.17	7,507
1949-53 Average	32,126	30,990	119	<u>2/</u> 3,682	2.30	8,375
1944-53 "	--	32,835	118	<u>2/</u> 3,855	2.25	8,549

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 431,000 bushels in 1947, 32,000 in 1950 and 71,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 2 percent less than in 1954, 5 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 10 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The trend in acreage has been downward since 1944. Yields were higher than in 1954 and higher than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Production was 7 percent more than in 1954, about equal to the 1949-53 average and 4 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The 1955 crop developed well in most States, but early in the growing season hot, dry weather had an adverse effect on production. In August heavy rains accompanying hurricanes damaged the crops in New York and Massachusetts and excess rains lowered production in Georgia. In Michigan crops developed somewhat spotted due to variable rainfall. In other States the crops developed unusually well. Prices were influenced by the larger production, by variable quality among producing areas, and by heavy competition from large holdings of processed snap beans selling at low prices. The 1955 price to growers averaged lower than in 1954 and much lower than the 1949-53 average. Supplies of canned and frozen snap beans are expected to be large in 1956.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1955, one percent more than in 1954 and 5 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Beets - Summer

(States: New Jersey and Pennsylvania)

Year	: Acreage : Yield :		Production: Price : Value (\$ per bu. \$1000)
	:Planted:For Harvest:Per Acre:	(Acres) (52-lb. (1,000 bu.) bushel)	

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(acreage 10 percent less
in New Jersey and same in
Pennsylvania as in 1955)

1,700 1/ 318 541

Background Statistics

1955 Prel.	1,800	1,800	292	525	1.41	742
1954	1,900	1,900	312	592	1.39	822
1949-53 Average	2,020	2,020	338	683	1.36	911
1944-53 "	--	2,350	325	756	1.27	942

1/ 1951-55 average yields by States.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage for harvest in 1955 was 5 percent less than in 1954 and 11 percent below the 1949-53 average. All of the decline, both from last year and from average, has occurred in Pennsylvania largely due to urban development. Yields in both States were below 1954 and the 1949-53 average, reflecting dry weather during much of the season. The group average yield was the lowest since 1945. Production in 1955 was 11 percent below 1954 and 23 percent below the 1949-53 average. In June there was an overlap with spring crop supplies and prices were low. However, during July prices moved upward, reaching relatively high levels by the end of the month. Prices remained high until the season neared an end in late October. The bulk of the New Jersey crop was marketed during the low price period and the season average price was moderately above the low 1954 level but below average. Prices in Pennsylvania were equal to 1954 and were above average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest in New Jersey 10 percent less than in 1955 and in Pennsylvania an acreage equal to 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields by States will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1955 but 21 percent below the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Summer

(States: Washington, New Jersey, New York (L.I.), Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Georgia (North), and Indiana)

Year	Acreage		Yield		:	
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(Acres)		(Tons)	(Tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1000)

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(acreage equal to that
in 1955)

7,980 1/ 7.53 60,089

Background Statistics

1955 Prel.	8,030	7,980	7.78	62,100	41.84	2,598
1954	8,150	8,100	7.33	59,400	37.05	2,201
1949-53 Average	8,212	8,104	7.52	2/ 60,960	50.33	2,943
1944-53 "	--	8,273	7.00	2/ 57,770	47.27	2,675

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value:
300 tons in 1946, 10,900 in 1950, and 1,000 in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage of fresh market cabbage for harvest was 1 percent less than in 1954 and the 1949-53 average and 4 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Yields averaged higher than in 1954 and the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Production was 5 percent more than in 1954, 2 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 7 percent more than the 1944-53 average. The crop generally was somewhat earlier than usual in the northeastern group of States, while the late spring crop was later than usual. Consequently, a marketing overlap occurred and the market was dull in the early stages of the early summer marketing period. Prices averaged higher than the low levels of 1954 but substantially lower than the 1949-53 average. There appears to be a declining demand for fresh market cabbage.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yield will result in a production 3 percent less than in 1955, 1 percent more than in 1954, and 1 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Summer

(States: Illinois, Iowa, Virginia (S.W.), Ohio, Pennsylvania,
California, Minnesota, Colorado, New Mexico, North Carolina)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production:	Price	Value
	Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre:	(Tons)			
	(Acres)						

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(acreage equal to
that in 1955)

19,500 1/ 8.52 166,140

Background Statistics

1955 Prel.	19,750	19,500	8.68	2/ 169,300	40.61	6,493
1954	20,300	19,900	8.00	159,200	38.13	6,071
1949-53 Average	20,318	19,918	8.69	2/ 173,100	42.15	7,104
1944-53 "	--	22,570	8.28	2/ 184,900	39.26	7,067

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing
value: 3,700 tons in 1945, 700 in 1946, 6,700 in 1948, 17,700 in 1950,
2,900 in 1951, and 9,400 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 2 percent less than
in 1954 and the 1949-53 average and 14 percent less than the 1944-53 average.
Yields were lower than usual in Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota where dry
weather adversely affected the crop. Unusually high yields were obtained, due
to good growing conditions in Ohio, western North Carolina, and southwestern
Virginia. Yields in the other States were near normal. For the group of States,
yields averaged higher than in 1954 and about equal to the 1949-53 average. Pro-
duction was 6 percent more than in 1954, but 2 percent less than the 1949-53
average and 8 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Processor purchases from
this crop were less than in 1954 due to low kraut prices during the period.
Prices for fresh market cabbage averaged higher than in 1954 but lower than the
1949-53 average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in
1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yield will result in a production
2 percent less than in 1955, 4 percent more than in 1954, and 4 percent less than
the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots - Early Summer

(State: California)

Year	Acreage		Yield		:	
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)	(50-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)	
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 10 percent less than in 1955)	6,500	1/ 543	3,530			
Background Statistics:						
1955 Prel.	7,200	7,200	510	3,672	2.20	8,078
1954	7,300	7,300	570	4,161	2.50	10,402
1949-53 Average	6,600	6,600	504	3,292	1.96	6,442
1944-53 "	--	7,570	471	3,529	1.81	6,293

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was one percent less than in 1954 but 9 percent above the 1949-53 average. Yields were the lowest since 1950 and were 11 percent below the very high level in 1954 but were 1 percent above the 1949-53 average. The lower yields were due in part to cool weather early in the growing season and also to very low market prices during most of the season which in turn restricted harvesting. Production in 1955 was 12 percent below the relatively large 1954 crop but was 12 percent above the 1949-53 average. Prices were at very low levels throughout the 1955 season. The low prices early in the season were due largely to a heavier than usual late season movement from crops in Texas, Arizona and the Imperial Valley. However, even after this competition declined sharply in June prices remained very low. As a result, shipments from the California summer crop were relatively light most of the season. The season average price in 1955 was well below that in 1954 but moderately above the 1949-53 average. Since the average price does not reflect the recent shift to the higher cost practice of film packaging, on a relative basis the 1955 price probably would be well below average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1955 but 7 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots - Late Summer

(States: New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Colorado)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price (\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000)
	Planted (acres)	For Harvest	Per Acre (50-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)		
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage equal to 1955)		5,400	1/ 353	1,906		

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	5,720	5,450	339	1,846	1.57	2,901
1954	5,720	5,350	371	1,986	1.29	2,555
1949-53 Average	4,600	4,190	348	1,458	1.56	2,269
1944-53 "	--	4,190	349	2/ 1,462	1.51	2,181

1/ 1946-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing
value: 100,000 bu. in 1946, and 48,000 in 1948.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 2 percent more than in 1954 and 30 percent above the 1949-53 average. Practically all of the increase the last two years has occurred in New Jersey and Colorado, where 1955 acreages were substantially above average. Massachusetts has shown little change while the 1955 acreage in Ohio was slightly below average. Yields in 1955 were 9 percent below 1954 and slightly below average. The low yields were due to the adverse weather in New Jersey and Massachusetts. The 1955 production was 7 percent less than in 1954 but 27 percent above the 1949-53 average. This crop moves to market in competition with both the early summer and late fall crops in California and with the widespread early fall crops. Prices were low during July and most of August but improved rapidly in early September and were fairly high most of the month. In early October prices began a steady decline reaching fairly low levels in the last half of the month when movement from California became heavy. The season average price in New Jersey was slightly above the low level in 1954, but was below average. Prices were higher in Massachusetts and Colorado and about average in Ohio.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1946-55 average yields will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1955 and 31 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cauliflower - Summer

(States: New York and Colorado)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production	Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	(37-lb. crt.)	(1,000 acres)	(\$ per crt.)	(\$1,000 crt.)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (acreage equal to 1955)		3,200	1/ 356		1,139		
Background Statistics							
1955 Prel.	3,700	3,200	352		1,126	1.92	2,161
1954	3,700	3,200	349		1,116	1.72	1,915
1949-53 Average	4,860	4,480	337	2/	1,498	1.53	2,207
1944-53 "	-	5,265	323	2/	1,681	1.54	2,516

1/ 1952-55 average yield by States.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 30,000 crates in 1944, 125,000 in 1946, 53,000 in 1948, and 200,000 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was equal to 1954 but 29 percent below the 1949-53 average and 39 percent below the 1944-53 average. Most of the reduction has occurred in Colorado which has declined from a war time peak of 4,000 acres in 1944 to 1,000 acres in 1955. The New York acreage has remained fairly consistent in the range of 2,200 to 3,000 acres, generally from 2,300 to 2,500 acres in the post war period. Colorado yields and quality were better than usual but New York growers encountered some quality problems and yields were low. Production was one percent more than in 1954, but 25 percent below the 1949-53 average and 33 percent below the 1944-53 average. The downward trend in acreage and production probably is due to increased production of cauliflower for freezing on the West Coast, particularly in California where higher yields are obtained. Prices averaged higher than in 1954, and higher than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Prices in 1955 were low early in the marketing season, but reached relatively high levels in September when supplies from both states were light. This was due partly to the pattern of planting in both States and to hot, dry weather followed by heavy August rains in New York. Frozen storage holdings were not as large during the 1955 marketing season as in 1954 but somewhat larger frozen supplies are expected in the 1956 marketing season.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields by States will result in a production one percent more than in 1955, 2 percent more than in 1954, but 24 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Early Summer

(States: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio,
Michigan, and California)

Year	: Acreage Planted:	: Yield For Harvest: (acres)	: Per Acre: (60-lb. crate)	: Production: (1,000 crts.)	: Price: (\$ per crate)	: Value (\$1,000 crate)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage equal to that in 1955)		5,200	1/ 566	2,943		
<u>Background Statistics:</u>						
1955 Prel.	5,460	5,150	567	2,919	2.43	7,096
1954	5,740	5,530	579 2/	3,204	2.09	6,621
1949-53 Average	5,172	5,100	557 2/	2,838	2.57	7,229
1944-53 "	-	4,880	482 2/	2,375	2.62	6,109

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing
value: 20,000 crts. in 1950, 70,000 in 1953 and 40,000 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 7 percent less than in 1954, but one percent above the 1949-53 average and 6 percent above the 1944-53 average. California harvested 37 percent of the 1955 early summer acreage while Michigan harvested 27 percent. California's 1955 acreage was almost 50 percent more than the average harvested during 1949-53. The 1955 average yield was slightly less than in 1954, but slightly higher than the 1949-53 average. Yield in California was appreciably below 1954 and average. Yield in Michigan was above 1954 and average. Production was 9 percent less than in 1954, but 3 percent above the 1949-53 average; California production represented about half of the crop. Prices were higher than in 1954 but below the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. In California smaller plantings in the Santa Clara Valley were more than offset by heavier plantings in the Salinas and Oceano sections. Harvesting in the latter two areas commenced in the third week of June. Michigan had freezing weather early in May, necessitating replantings shortly after original plantings had been made. Subsequent favorable weather resulted in crop maturing on or about normal date. Hot dry weather in late July stopped the growth. In New York and New Jersey dry weather in May and a hot, dry July reduced yields. Ohio had generally favorable weather conditions.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yield will result in a production slightly higher than in 1955, but 4 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Late Summer

(States: Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and Utah)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (60-lb. crate)	Production: Per Acre: (1,000 crates)	Price (\$ per crate)	Value (\$1,000)
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1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:
(acreage 5 percent more
than in 1955)

1,600 1/ 513

821

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	1,670	1,550	515	799	2.58	2,063
1954	1,910	1,760	512	901	1.93	1,741
1949-53 Average	2,328	2,148	527	2/ 1,136	2.07	2,194
1944-53 "	--	2,479	527	2/ 1,313	2.30	2,877

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing
value: 412,000 crates in 1946, 229,000 in 1949 and 13,000 in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage and production have been following a downward trend since World War II. The 1955 acreage for harvest was record low and 12 percent less than in 1954 and 28 percent less than the 1949-53 average. Colorado had about half of the acreage. Yields averaged slightly more than in 1954 but slightly less than average. Despite a cold wet spring, the yield in Washington was above 1954 and average. Production was at a record low level and 11 percent less than in 1954. The late summer crop represented 3 percent of the 1955 commercial supply. Prices averaged appreciably higher than in 1954, and the 1949-53 average. Colorado and Utah prices were at relatively high levels. Cutting started the later part of July in Oregon and Washington. The Colorado crop matured later than usual and supplies were at moderate levels during August. The Utah crop harvest started about a week later than the previous year. An appreciable volume of shipments moved from California and augmented late summer crop supplies. Colorado total shipments approximated that of the previous year, while Utah had appreciably less.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1955, but 28 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Early Summer

(States: North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, California, Maryland and New Jersey)

Year	: Acreage		: Yield		:	
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(unit 5 doz. ears)	(1,000 units)	(\$ per unit)	(\$1,000)

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:
(acreage equal to that
in 1955)

51,100 1/ 100 5,110

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	53,800	51,100	107	2/ 5,481	1.25	6,754
1954	57,400	48,600	98	4,750	1.96	9,327
1949-53 Average	60,680	56,000	99	2/ 5,534	1.57	8,517

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded to computing value: 100,000 units in 1950, 273,000 in 1951, and 90,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 5 percent more than in 1954, but 9 percent less than the 1949-53 average, and reversed the general downward trend reflected during 1949-54. The bulk of the acreage was represented by the New Jersey and California crops, where in each area, acreage was moderately higher and yields moderately lower than in 1954. Yields averaged record high, and were approximately 9 percent above 1954 and average. Production was the highest since 1951 and was 15 percent more than in 1954, but one percent less than the 1949-53 average. The early summer crop represented 21 percent of the 1955 commercial supply. Prices were down considerably from the 1954 level in all areas except Maryland and were moderately less than average. New Jersey prices averaged 45 percent or \$1.10 per unit less than in 1954. The relatively high yields reflected the generally favorable weather conditions occurring in most areas. Cool weather in California during the spring delayed maturity. The delayed harvest and marketings in late spring States caused an appreciable volume of supply to overlap early summer marketings resulting in an adverse effect on the level of prices received.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yield will result in a production 7 percent less than in 1955, 8 percent less than the 1949-53 average, but 8 percent more than in 1954.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Late Summer

(States: New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington)

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(Unit-5 doz. ears)	(1,000 units)	(\$ per unit)	(\$1,000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage equal to that in 1955)			105,200 1/ 105		11,046	
<u>Background Statistics:</u>						
1955 Prel.	109,400	105,200	106	2/ 11,169	1.45	16,105
1954	112,900	107,100	105	11,228	1.59	17,900
1949-53 Average	109,540	104,900	104	2/ 10,884	1.53	16,580

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 330,000 units in 1949, 250,000 in 1950 and 56,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was slightly less than in 1954 and slightly more than the 1949-53 average. Pennsylvania and Michigan acreages equalled the respective 1954 levels, while Ohio had 5 percent more and New York 5 percent less. Average yield has shown but little annual variation since 1949, ranging from 102 to 106 units per acre. The higher yields are obtained in New England and Oregon and Washington. Production was slightly less than in 1954 but about 3 percent above the 1949-53 average. The late summer crop represented 43 percent of 1955 commercial supply. Prices averaged slightly lower than in 1954 and average. Prices during August reflected levels moderately higher than in July. In New York early planted fields did fairly well while dry weather affected later planted fields, and poorer quality resulted. Pennsylvania had dry weather early in the season, but heavy August rains brought the crop back to normal. New England had some flood damage during August. The crop in western Washington was late and volume marketings did not commence until well into September.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yield will result in a production one percent less than in 1955, two percent less than in 1954, but one percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Summer

(States: Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Illinois)

Year	Acreage		Yield		:	
	:Planted	:For Harvest	:Per Acre	:Production	Price	: Value
	(acres)		(48-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(acreage 20 percent less
than in 1955 in Maryland
and Delaware and equal to
1955 in other States)

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	8,500	8,500	114	969	1.27	1,226
1954	7,200	7,200	136	982	2.48	2,436
1949-53 Average	7,070	7,070	143	2/ 1,010	2.00	2,014
1944-53 "	--	7,535	141	2/ 1,064	2.01	2,127

1/ 1950-54 average yield by States.

2/ Includes 44,000 bu. in 1949 not marketed and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 early summer acreage for harvest was 18 percent more than in 1954, 20 percent more than the 1949-53 average, and 13 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Hot, dry weather reduced yields below early expectations, and they averaged much lower than in 1954, and the 1949-53 average. Production was 1 percent less than in 1954, 4 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 9 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Lower yields than in 1954 in Maryland and Delaware resulted in the decline in production. Prices averaged substantially lower than in 1954 and lower than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. The level of prices improved throughout the marketing season for good quality. A more than usual overlap from the late spring crop caused low prices in the early weeks of the early summer marketing season.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 20 percent less than in 1955 in Maryland and Delaware and an acreage equal to 1955 in other States. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields by States will result in a production 9 percent more than in 1955, 7 percent more than in 1954, and 4 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Summer

(States: Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New York)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (48-lb. bushel)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price (\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 5 percent less than in 1955)	5,800	1/ 175	1,015		
<u>Background Statistics:</u>					
1955 Prel.	6,300	6,100	181	1,105	1.99 2,203
1954	6,700	6,200	165	1,022	1.60 1,639
1949-53 Average	6,280	6,040	164	989	2.09 2,062
1944-53 "	-	5,895	155	912	2.09 1,905

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 2 percent less than in 1954, 1 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 3 percent more than the 1944-53 average. While the acreage for harvest was lower than in 1954 in Pennsylvania, the trend in acreage has been upward in Pennsylvania since World War II. Acreage has been relatively stable in Michigan and New York. Yields were higher for the group of States compared with 1954 and the 1949-53 average but, among the three States, yields in Michigan were lower due to hot, dry weather. In Pennsylvania and New York, August rains were beneficial to the crop and contributed materially to the comparatively high yields and good quality obtained in 1955. Production was 8 percent more than in 1954, 12 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 21 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Prices averaged moderately higher than the relatively low prices in 1954, but slightly below the 1949-53 average. Higher prices during the 1955 season were obtained in the early part of the late summer marketing period and declined as the season progressed. A moderate marketing gap occurred between the early and late summer marketing periods.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1955, about equal to that in 1954 and 3 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Eggplant - Summer

(State: New Jersey)

Year	Acreage Planted: (Acres)	Yield: For Harvest: (33-lb.bu.)	Production: (1,000 bu.)	Price: (\$ per bu.)	Value: (\$1,000 bu.)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (acreage 5 percent less than in 1955)	1,250	1/ 299	374		
<u>Background Statistics:</u>					
1955 Prel.	1,300	1,300	310	403	1.15 463
1954	1,400	1,400	265	371	1.35 501
1949-53 Average	1,680	1,680	279	2/ 467	1.19 547
1944-53 "	--	1,833	254	2/ 460	1.22 556

1/ 1952-55 average yields in New Jersey.

2/ Includes 30,000 bushels not marketed in 1950 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1956 acreage for harvest was 7 percent less than in 1954, 23 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 29 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages include some acreage and production in Louisiana that has since declined and is no longer reported. The acreage in New Jersey has tended downward also. Yields in 1955 were moderately higher than in 1954 and higher than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. However, the yield in 1955 was about in line with the upward trend in yields in New Jersey. Yields on early fields were higher than in 1954 but later fields experienced the effects of hot, dry weather followed by excessive August rains and yielded below levels of late plantings in 1954. Production was 9 percent more than in 1954 but 14 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 12 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Prices were lower than in 1954, and lower than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yield (New Jersey) will result in a production 7 percent less than in 1955, about equal to that in 1954 and 20 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lettuce - Summer

(States: California, Colorado, Maine, Michigan, New York and Ohio)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production	Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	(70-lb. crt.)	(1,000 crt.)	(\$ per crt.)	(\$1,000)

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:
(acreage 5 percent more
than in 1955)

38,200 1/ 271 10,352

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	37,850	36,350	283	10,298	3.58	36,834
1954	41,450	39,750	252	2/ 9,998	2.29	22,447
1949-53 Average	38,650	36,910	242	2/ 8,886	2.93	25,469
1944-53 "	--	34,645	236	2/ 8,156	2.88	23,166

1/ 1953-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 418,000 crts. in 1948, 320,000 in 1949, 690,000 in 1950, 750,000 in 1951, 120,000 in 1953 and 200,000 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1955 substantial acreage decreases in California, New York and Michigan resulted in a total acreage for harvest 9 percent less than in 1954 and 2 percent below the 1949-53 average. Most of the reduction was probably a result of the extremely poor marketing situation experienced in 1954. Yields were very high in California which usually accounts for slightly more than 75 percent of the total summer crop. In other States yields generally were about average and the group average was a record high. The total production also was record large and was 3 percent above 1954 and 16 percent above the 1949-53 average. The marketing season for spring lettuce was very unfavorable. In early June prices were very low due largely to the very heavy supplies still available from the spring acreage in California. However, the situation cleared up rapidly and by mid-June prices had increased to fairly high levels. During the remainder of the season the movement to market was unusually well balanced and prices ranged from moderate to high levels. Average prices in all States were considerably above the very low levels of 1954.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1953-55 average yields will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1955 and 16 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Early Summer

(States: New Mexico, Washington, Oklahoma, Virginia, New Jersey and Iowa)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production	Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	(50-lb. sacks)	(1,000 sacks)	(\$ per sack)	(\$1,000)
	(acres)						

1956 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production:

(acreage 10 percent below
that in 1955)

4,200 1/ 355 1,491

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	4,700	4,700	384	1,803	1.14	2,047
1954	4,490	4,340	359	1,559	1.45	2,263
1949-53 Average	5,960	5,610	305	2/ 1,713	1.36	2,301
1944-53 "	--	5,898	288	<u>2/</u> 1,688	1.44	2,385

1/ 1953-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value:
12,000 sacks in 1946, 28,000 in 1948 and 80,000 in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 8 percent above 1954 but 16 percent below the 1949-53 average. Growing conditions in general were very good and yields were a record high, 7 percent above 1954 and 26 percent above the 1949-53 average. The increased acreage and very high yields resulted in a production 16 percent above the small 1954 crop and 5 percent above the 1949-53 average. Harvest of the Washington and New Jersey crops was delayed slightly by unfavorable weather but harvest in all States was underway during the last half of June and volume supplies were available by early July. Prices were relatively low early in the season due to some overlap from the late spring crops. Prices held about steady through most of July then declined to very low levels during the last week of the month as supplies from the late summer crop offered increasing competition. Season average prices in all States were below the moderate levels in 1954 and were well below the 1949-53 average prices.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1953-55 average yields will result in a production 17 percent less than in 1955 and 13 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Late Summer

(States: Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production		
	(acres)	(50-lb. sacks)	(1,000 sacks)	sack)		
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						

(acreage 5 percent less
than in 1955) 53,000 1/ 574 30,422

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	59,550	55,840	537	29,962	1.28	38,291
1954	60,500	57,860	583	33,706	.99	33,261
1949-53 Average	66,342	63,668	515	2/ 32,708	1.31	41,161
1944-53 "	--	65,992	497	2/ 32,704	1.32	41,005

1/ 1953-55 average yields.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 750,000 sacks in 1944, 2,305,000 in 1946, 368,000 in 1948, 962,000 in 1950, and 100,000 in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 4 percent less than in 1954 and 12 percent below the 1949-53 average. Growing conditions were unfavorable in the eastern States and yields were much below the high levels of 1954 and slightly below average. In most other States weather was favorable and yields were high. The group average yield was 8 percent below 1954 but 4 percent above the 1949-53 average. Production was 11 percent less than in 1954 and 8 percent below the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Season average prices were well above the low 1954 level and only slightly below the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. The harvesting and marketing season got underway about on schedule in late July. There was some overlap with early summer crop supplies and prices were very low. However, prices improved considerably in August and early September as effects of hot, dry weather in some areas became apparent and floods damaged the crop in Orange County, New York. Throughout the fall season prices were generally stable at moderate levels. It is expected that storage supplies during the winter months will be moderate and a favorable market should prevail. Most of the storage stocks probably will have been marketed before the harvest of the early spring crop in Texas reaches volume.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1953-55 average yields will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1955 but 7 percent below the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peas - Summer

(States: New York, Colorado, and New Mexico)

Year	Acreage :Planted: (Acres)	Yield :For Harvest: (30-lb.bu.)	Production :(1000 bu.)	Price :(\$ per bu.)	Value :(\$1000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage equal to 1955)	3,400	1/ 110	374		
<u>Background Statistics:</u>					
1955 Prel.	3,650	3,450	111	382	1.98 725
1954	2,920	2,720	110	298	2.20 657
1949-53 Average	5,756	5,316	101	530	1.89 967
1944-53	--	10,090	97	2/ 949	1.83 1,700

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value:
3,000 bu. in 1944 and 6,000 in 1948.

Comparisons and Comments: The long-time downward trend in acreage was reversed at least temporarily in 1955 when all states increased acreage moderately. The total acreage was 27 percent above 1954 but 35 percent below the 1949-53 average. Yields were low in New Mexico due to adverse weather but were above 1954 and average in both New York and Colorado. The 1955 production was 28 percent above 1954 but 28 percent below the 1949-53 average. Marketing of the New York and Colorado crops was about on schedule but the New Mexico harvest was late due to cool weather. Supplies from the summer crop were available from mid-June (when harvest began in New York) until late September (when the Colorado harvest ended). Prices were well below the high levels of 1954 and 1953 during most of the season. A relatively small portion of the Colorado crop sold at high prices in September. Season average prices in all states were below the high 1954 levels. Prices were moderate in New York and Colorado but very low in New Mexico. The group average price was below 1954 but was above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1955 and 29 percent below the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers - Early Summer

(States: Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and North Carolina)

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)	(25-lb.bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)	
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production:						
(acreage 20 percent less than in 1955 in North Carolina and equal to 1955 in other states)	9,700	1/ 143	1,388			

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	10,900	10,900	158	2/ 1,725	1.32	1,745
1954	10,850	10,750	140	2/ 1,503	1.94	2,745
1949-53 Average	9,130	8,710	130	1,136	2.42	2,642
1944-53 "	--	7,615	138	1,041	2.15	2,216

1/ 1953-55 average yield by states.

2/ Includes following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 87,000 bu. in 1954 and 400,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 1 percent more than in 1954, 25 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 43 percent more than the 1944-53 average. The increased acreage occurred in North Carolina and Mississippi more than offsetting acreage reductions in Louisiana and Texas. Yields in 1955 averaged the highest in the post World War II period due to favorable growing conditions in all states, although yields in Louisiana and Texas were lower than in 1954. Production was highest on record, exceeding 1954 production by 15 percent and the 1949-53 average by 52 percent. Timely rains and favorable temperatures during the growing season permitted the favorable development of the crop. Harvest was completed in Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi about August 1. The decline in marketing in those states was sufficiently timely to permit a more orderly flow of the huge North Carolina crop than normally can be expected. Prices were low during most of the marketing season due to heavy supplies but some improvement occurred in August. Season average prices were much lower than in 1954 and much lower than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. A substantial volume was abandoned due to market conditions in Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest in North Carolina 20 percent less than in 1955 and equal to 1955 in other States. Such an acreage with 1953-55 average yields by states will result in a production 20 percent less than in 1955, 8 percent less than in 1954 but 22 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956-Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers - Late Summer

(States: California, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Ohio)

Year	Acreage		Yield		:		Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	(\$ per (\$1,000	
	(acres)		(25-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	bu.)		
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 5 percent less than in 1955)			13,100	1/ 319	4,179		
Background Statistics: 2/							
1955 Prel.	13,940	13,790	305	4,200	1.82	7,629	
1954	14,750	14,600	300	4,379	1.40	6,141	
1949-53 Average	11,876	11,734	305	3,582	1.58	5,705	
1944-53 "	--	11,402	269	3,082	1.52	4,743	

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

2/ Includes data for Ohio for 1952 thru 1955 only.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 6 percent less than in 1954, but 18 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 21 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Acreage reductions in New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts were partially offset by an acreage increase in California. Average yields in 1955 were slightly higher than in 1954, but equal to the 1949-53 average. Production was 4 percent less than in 1954, 17 percent more than the 1949-53 average, and 36 percent more than the 1944-53 average. The upward trend in acreage, yield and production in recent years is due largely to increases in California and New Jersey. The crop developed well in California and New Jersey this year but dry weather hurt yields in Ohio while heavy rains and floods damaged the crop to some extent in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Prices were higher than in 1954 and higher than the 1949-53 average. Prices declined from relatively high levels early in August to fairly low levels in late August and September. The season average price equalled the record high price of 1952. The 1954 price was among the lower price levels since the close of World War II.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production about equal to that in 1955, 5 percent less than in 1954, and 17 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Spinach - Summer

(States: Colorado and Washington)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (20-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price (\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000 bu.)
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1956 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production:

(acreage equal to 1955)

1,000 1/ 262

262

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	1,240	1,040	247	257	1.07	275
1954	1,040	840	262	220	1.07	236
1949-53 Average	1,640	1,340	242	2/ 315	1.12	303
1944-53 "	--	2,330	257	2/ 607	.90	449

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 16,000 bu. in 1946, 56,000 in 1947, 72,000 in 1948, 30,000 in 1949, 90,000 in 1950 and 87,000 in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 24 percent above 1954 but 22 percent below the 1949-53 average. All of the increase over 1954 occurred in Colorado. Yields were above average in Colorado but relatively low in Washington. The group average yield was the lowest since 1950. Production in 1955 was 17 percent above 1954 but 18 percent below the 1949-53 average. Prices generally were low during June and the first half of July, largely because of an overlap with the spring crop which was later than usual. However, as this movement declined, prices improved to very high levels where they remained until late September. Prices dropped to low levels in October as volume movement from the early fall crop started. The season average price was equal to the moderate price in 1954 but was slightly below the 1949-53 average. The very high prices that occurred during the latter portion of the 1955 summer season were due in large part to the hot, dry weather that prevailed in many early fall areas which usually furnish some supplies during the summer months.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1955 but 17 percent below the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables
Tomatoes - Early Summer

(States: California, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Maryland, and Delaware)

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre:	Production:	Price:	Value
	(Acres)		(53-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1000)

1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production:

(acreage in California

20 percent below 1955

and 5 percent below

1955 in other States)

36,400 1/ 167 6,087

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	40,550	40,250	142	2/ 5,712	2.97	16,625
1954	39,850	39,500	158	6,234	3.48	21,679
1949-53 Average	36,130	35,750	160	2/ 5,734	3.19	19,420
1944-53 "	--	38,475	152	2/ 5,837	3.02	18,111

1/ 1950-54 average yield by States.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 110,000 bu. in 1946, 110,000 in 1951 and 115,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 2 percent more than in 1954 and 13 percent above the 1949-53 average. California acreage reached a record high, 18 percent above 1954. Yields were very low in California largely because a considerable portion of the production from the acreage originally intended for fresh market was sold to processors. In most other States yields were well above average. Production was 8 percent below 1954 and about equal to the 1949-53 average. Crops were delayed in many States by adverse weather. Supplies were light and prices high during the first half of July but later in the month movement reached volume in many States and prices declined rapidly. Low prices forced a considerable portion of the California crop to move to processors. Prices improved in September as the effects of the hot dry weather became apparent. Season average prices were moderate in California, Maryland and Delaware, but low in all other States. There was some economic abandonment in Ohio and Tennessee. Although prices in California were low late in the shipping season, the marketing situation during the period of peak movement would have been considerably worse if crops in other States had been on schedule.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest 20 percent less than in 1955 in California and 5 percent below 1955 in all other States. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields by States will result in a production 7 percent above 1955 and 6 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Summer

(States: New Jersey, Washington, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Ohio (other), Indiana, Illinois (other), Iowa, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Colorado, Utah, and Alabama)

Year	: Acreage :Planted	: Yield For Harvest (acres)	: Production Per Acre (53-lb. bu.)	: Price (\$ per bu.)	: Value (\$1,000 bu.)
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1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(acreage 5 percent more
than 1955) 46,500 1/ 192 8,928

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	46,150	44,250	177	7,837	2.98	23,328
1954	47,550	45,600	192	8,753	2.92	25,579
1949-53 Average	49,812	49,190	193	2/ 9,478	2.70	25,526
1944-53 "	--	50,368	182	2/ 9,123	2.51	22,857

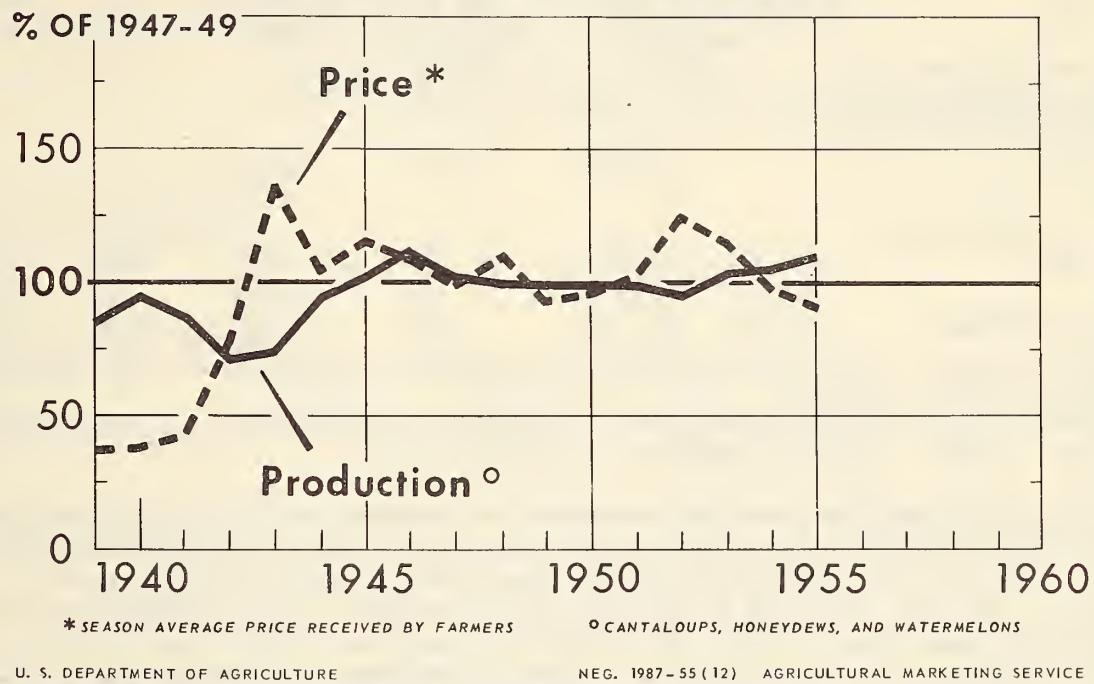
1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing
value: 80,000 bu. in 1948 and 200,000 in 1949.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was only 3 percent less than in 1954 but 10 percent below the 1949-53 average. Early in the season growing conditions were very favorable and very high yields were indicated. However, hot dry weather in July and August in many areas and heavy rains during August in the Northeast reduced prospects considerably. The group average yield was very low, 8 percent below 1954 and the 1949-53 average. Production was the smallest recorded for the 1939-55 period and was 10 percent below 1954 and 17 percent below the 1949-53 average. Prices were fairly low during August as the early summer crop overlapped the movement from the early acreage in late summer states. Then as weather conditions reduced supplies, prices improved to moderate levels. Prices ranged from moderate to high the rest of the season. Season average prices in most states were fairly high and the group average price was slightly above the 1954 level and well above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 14 percent more than in 1955 but 6 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

SUMMER COMMERCIAL MELONS FOR FRESH MARKET



Following a period of relative stability from 1947 through 1952, production of summer melons has been increased in each of the last three years. The index of summer melon production in 1955 was 108.8 percent of the 1947-49 average compared to 104.2 percent in 1954 and 102.0 percent in 1953. In general, production and prices for summer melons move in opposite directions. The increase in production in recent years has been accompanied by a sharp decline in prices from 124.5 percent of the 1947-49 average in 1952 to 90.8 percent in 1955. The price index in 1955 was the lowest since 1942. Although the heavy production was the principal cause of the low prices in 1955, an important factor was the delay in harvest of the spring melon crops due to cold weather. This delay resulted in a considerable overlap of harvests which continued well into the summer months.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Early Summer								
(States: Georgia, South Carolina and Arizona)								
Year	Acreage		Planted: For Harvest		Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(83-lb. crt.)	(1000 crts.)	(\$ per crt.)	(\$ per 1000 crts.)	(\$ per \$1000)	
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production : (acreage equal to that in 1955)	21,000		1/ 93			1,953		

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	21,000	21,000	61	2/ 1,271	2.88	3,637
1954	21,500	21,300	83	2/ 1,760	2.61	4,541
1949-53 Average	23,900	23,740	96	2,268	2.68	5,979
1944-53 "	--	24,200	90	2,178	2.71	5,850

1/ 1951-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 20,000 crates in 1954 and 10,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 1 percent less than in 1954, 12 percent below the 1949-53 average and 13 percent below the 1944-53 average. The 1955 acreage was 600 acres less than in 1954 in Georgia and Arizona but in South Carolina a 300 acre increase over 1954 is indicated. Yields averaged much less than in 1954 and much less than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Yields were higher due to favorable moisture and temperature conditions in Georgia in 1955 and about equal to 1954 and the 1949-53 average in South Carolina. For Arizona, however, where yields normally are much higher than in the Southeastern States, yields were much lower than usual due to cold weather. The cold weather also delayed the marketing season in Arizona considerably. Production was 28 percent less than in 1954, 44 percent below the 1949-53 average and 42 percent below the 1944-53 average. The downward trend in production has been due to a declining acreage in Arizona brought about largely by increased competition from spring and mid-summer producing areas, principally in South Texas and Central and Southern California. Prices averaged higher than in 1954 and the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages, because of lower production and a distorted marketing pattern caused by weather conditions. Prices were high early in the marketing period but declined to fairly low levels in the latter part of the early summer marketing period.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 54 percent more than in 1955, 11 percent more than in 1954, but 14 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Mid-Summer

(States: Texas, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Washington)

Year	Acreage	Yield			
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price
	(acres)	(83-lb. crt.)	(1,000	(\$ per	(\$1,000
			crt.)	crt.)	

1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production:

(acreage 5 percent less than in 1955)

66,200 1/ 106 7,017

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	73,000	69,650	105	2/ 7,326	2.54	18,384
1954	70,050	65,400	108	7,044	2.76	19,429
1949-53 Average	62,810	61,590	107	2/ 6,583	2.95	19,347
1944-53 "	-	61,535	104	2/ 6,382	2.88	18,324

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 24,000 crts. in 1945, 50,000 in 1946, 40,000 in 1947, 14,000 in 1948, 17,000 in 1949, 19,000 in 1950, 100,000 in 1951, and 77,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 6 percent more than in 1954 and 13 percent above the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. The upward trend in acreage and production for the group of States is greater than the above statistics indicate since in recent years a large acreage in South Texas has been shifted to the spring group but this acreage has not been removed from the averages. Most of the acreage increase over 1954 is accounted for by increases in California and North Carolina. Nearly half of the acreage and about two-thirds of the production of the mid-summer group of States is in California. Yields were slightly lower in 1955 than in 1954 and the 1949-53 average but about equal to the 1944-53 average. However, in eight of the 13 mid-summer producing States, yields were below the 1949-53 average due to adverse weather conditions. The crops in the western States were late due to cold weather. Production was 4 percent more than in 1954, 11 percent above the 1949-53 average and 15 percent above the 1944-53 average. Prices averaged lower than in 1954 and the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Sharply lower production in the early summer producing States, due to adverse growing conditions, increased the marketing opportunities of the mid-summer group. Even so, economic abandonment totaling 77,000 crates occurred in North Carolina.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1955, about equal to that in 1954 but 7 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Late Summer

(States: Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Kansas, Oregon, Colorado, Utah, and New York)

Year	Acreage :Planted:	Yield (acres)	Production (83-lb.crt.)	Price (\$ per crt.)	Value (\$1000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 5 percent less than in 1955)		12,600	1/ 105	1,323	
Background Statistics:					
1955 Prel.	13,720	13,220	102	1,342	2.35 3,152
1954	13,450	12,750	103	1,315	2.89 3,805
1949-53 Average	13,458	12,534	97	2/ 1,208	2.60 3,070
1944-53 "	--	14,012	93	2/ 1,296	2.69 3,403

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 14,000 crt. in 1944, 160,000 in 1948, 62,000 in 1949 and 60,000 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 4 percent more than in 1954 and 5 percent more than the 1949-53 average but 6 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Moderate increases in acreage in Kansas, Oregon, Colorado, Utah, and New York more than offset a decline in Michigan. Yields averaged about equal to those in 1954 but higher than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Late August rains improved yields in several states, although weather conditions reduced yields in Michigan, New Jersey and Colorado. The 1955 production was 2 percent more than in 1954, 11 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 4 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Prices were lower than in 1954 and lower than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Heavy supplies from the delayed California mid-summer crop exerted pressure on the market throughout most of the late summer marketing season. Normally, there is volume movement from California throughout the late summer marketing season but in 1955 a greater than usual volume extended into the late summer season.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production one percent less than in 1955, one percent more than in 1954 and 10 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Watermelons - Early Summer

(States: Texas, Arizona, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, California, Arkansas, Okla., Mo.)

Year	Acreage		Yield (Melons)	Production (1000 Melons)	Price (\$ per 1000)	Value (\$1000)
	Planted (Acres)	For Harvest				
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 10 percent less than in 1955)	303,700	1/ 233		70,762		

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	380,300	337,400	244	2/ 82,400	261	19,972
1954	362,300	324,900	215	2/ 69,972	277	19,083
1949-53 Average	295,020	285,600	232	2/ 66,202	336	21,984
1944-53 "	--	287,850	238	2/ 68,022	347	23,327

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 4,652,000 melons in 1947, 300,000 in 1949, 200,000 in 1950, 500,000 in 1953, 1,000,000 in 1954, and 5,744,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 4 percent more than in 1954, 18 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 17 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Acreage increases from 1954 occurred in all states except Texas, Arizona, Alabama, and California. The most significant increases over 1954 occurred in Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Yields responded to generally favorable conditions in most states and exceeded 1954, the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Production was 18 percent more than in 1954, 24 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 21 percent more than the 1944-53 average. The crop generally was later than usual due to the late March cold wave that required some replantings. Replantings from the late spring crop in Florida caused a heavy overlap in the early weeks of the early summer marketing period. Harvesting was delayed in several areas due to low prices and a large economic abandonment occurred because of market conditions. The California crop was late due to cold weather and thus avoided a serious overlap with the Arizona and the late spring California crop. Prices in 1955 averaged less than in 1954 and well below the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 14 percent less than in 1955, but 1 percent more than in 1954 and 7 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Watermelons - Late Summer

(States: Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, Washington, and New Jersey)

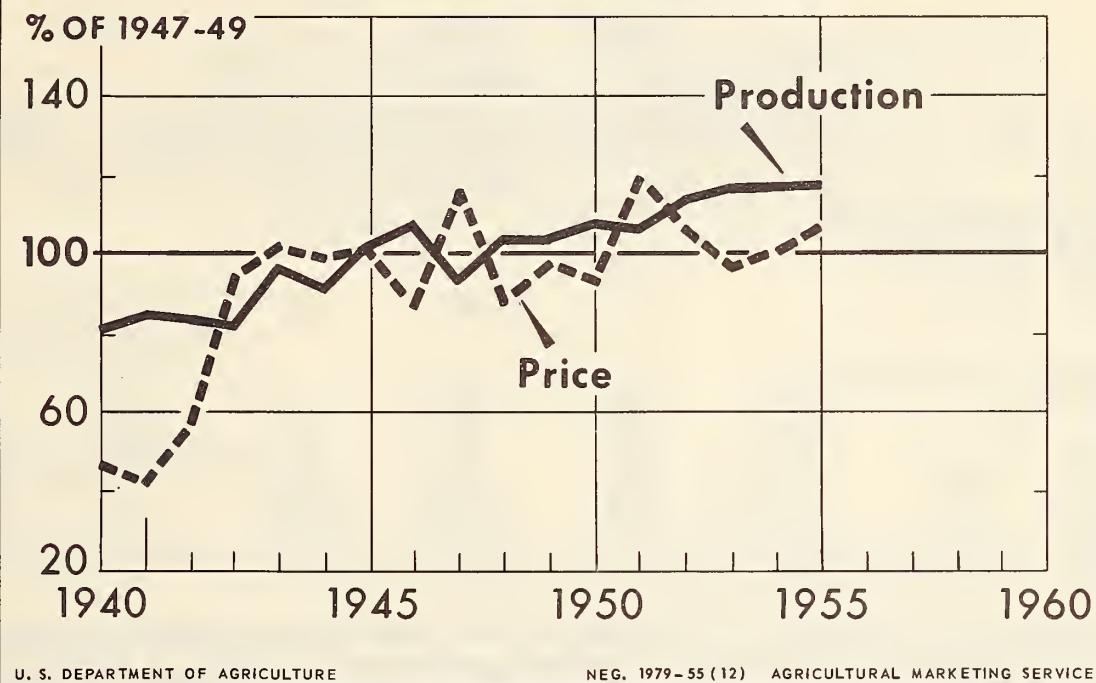
Year	: Acreage		: Yield		Price: (\$ per 1000)	Value (\$1000)
	:Planted:	:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production: (1000 Melons.)		
	(Acres)	(Melons)				
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 10 percent less than in 1955)	20,700	1/ 474		9,812		
Background Statistics:						
1955 Prel.	23,100	23,000	464	10,666	266	2,838
1954	22,050	21,950	490	10,753	279	2,997
1949-53 Average	17,850	17,770	443	7,881	327	2,584
1944-53 "	--	19,458	423	8,215	321	2,626

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 5 percent more than in 1954, 29 percent more than the 1949-53 average, and 18 percent more than the 1944-53 average. A moderate shift in acreage from 1954 levels occurred from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to Oregon, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. Yields were lower than in 1954 but higher than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Production was 1 percent less than in 1954, but 35 percent more than the 1949-53 and 30 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Virginia, Delaware, Indiana and Oregon have contributed largely to the upward trend in acreage and production. Prices averaged less than in 1954, and less than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. The heavy production in the early summer producing states in recent years is exerting considerable pressure on marketings from the late summer crop.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production, 8 percent less than in 1955, 9 percent less than in 1954 but 25 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

FALL COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1979-55 (12) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of vegetables for fresh market during the fall season increased steadily from 1939 to 1953 but has shown little change in the last two years. Prices for fall vegetables increased sharply from 1940 to 1943. While there has been considerable variation from year to year since 1943 there has been no apparent trend. In general, production and prices move in opposite directions. However, in some years other factors such as the timing of fall harvests or the extent of overlap of supplies from summer and winter crops outweigh the effect of production upon prices. In 1955 the total production of fall vegetables was about equal to that in 1954. However, prices in 1955 averaged 106.2 percent of the 1947-49 base period compared to 100 percent in 1954. These higher prices largely were the result of less competition from summer and winter crops. The late summer crops were damaged by hot, dry weather in many areas and by heavy rains accompanying hurricanes in the East. The harvest of a number of important winter crops was delayed by adverse weather in the planting and early growing season.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lima Beans - Fall

(State: Virginia)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price (\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000)
	Planted (Acres)	For Harvest	Per Acre (32-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)		
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage equal to 1955)		350	1/ 95	33		

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	350	350	60	21	2.30	48
1954	400	400	80	32	1.85	59
1949-53 Average	630	630	96	60	2.17	128
1944-53 "	--	775	86	66	2.27	146

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage of fall lima beans continues to decline. The 1955 acreage for harvest was 12 percent less than in 1954, 44 percent less than the 1949-54 average and less than half of the 1944-53 average. Yields were lower than in 1954 and lower than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. The crop in Virginia was planted in July during a period of dry weather and stands were spotted. Excessive rains that accompanied hurricanes contributed to the lower yields, also. Production was 34 percent less than in 1954, 65 percent less than the 1949-53 average, and 68 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Quality was irregular and prices ranged widely due to the quality variation. The 1955 average prices were higher than the rather low 1954 prices and higher than the 1949-53 average prices. Frozen supplies were large although below the levels of a year earlier. The volume of limas for processing in 1955 was also lower than a year earlier. Consequently, it is likely that supplies of frozen limas will be less in 1956 than in 1955, but it is expected that competition from frozen limas will continue strong.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 57 percent more than in 1955, 3 percent more than in 1954, but 45 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Snap Beans - Early Fall

(States: New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and California)

Year	: Acreage Planted:	: Yield For Harvest: (Acres)	: Production: Per Acre: (30-lb. bu.)	: Price (\$ per bu.)	: Value (\$1,000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage equal to that in 1955)		15,100	1/ 135	2,038	

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	16,100	15,100	114	2/ 2,173	2.70	5,840
1954	19,800	16,700	130	2,179	2.60	5,659
1949-53 Average	22,330	21,040	123	2/ 2,584	2.36	6,028
1944-53 "	--	22,990	115	2/ 2,613	2.29	5,933

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 65,000 bushels in 1946, 9,000 in 1948, 33,000 in 1949, 20,000 in 1950, and 10,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage of early fall snap beans has been declining since World War II but yield improvements have about maintained production except in the last two years. The 1955 acreage was 10 percent less than in 1954, 28 percent below the 1949-53 average and 34 percent below the 1944-53 average. Yields were higher than in 1954 and substantially higher than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Production was about equal to 1954, 16 percent below the 1949-53 average and 17 percent below the 1944-53 average. Crops were affected by extremely adverse weather conditions in several States early in the growing season but conditions improved subsequently. However, frosts terminated harvest earlier than usual in Mississippi and Louisiana. Prices were slightly higher than in 1954 and moderately higher than the 1949-53 average. Market conditions were better than might otherwise have been expected early in the marketing period due to hurricane damage to New York and New England late summer crops in August. However, the Florida late fall crop was early and put pressure on prices late in the marketing season for the early fall crop. Canned and frozen supplies were heavy throughout the marketing period and are expected to be heavy again in 1956.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1955, and 21 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Snap Beans - Late Fall

(States: Florida and Texas)

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(Acres)	(30-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)	

1956 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production:

(acreage 10 percent less
than in 1955 in Florida,
and equal to 1955 in
Texas)

18,400 1/ 107 1,973

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	20,800	20,300	110	2/ 2,237	2.26	4,831
1954	22,200	19,100	103	1,964	2.81	5,528
1949-53 Average	25,520	17,900	86	2/ 1,571	2.97	4,157
1944-53 "	--	19,410	91	2/ 1,804	2.76	4,326

1/ 1953-55 average yields by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing
value: 355,000 bu. in 1945, 158,000 in 1947, 787,000 in 1948, 415,000
in 1951, 117,000 in 1953 and 100,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage of late fall snap beans seems to be following no consistent pattern. Yields have also been variable with a Post World War II downward trend indicated prior to 1953. Since 1953 yield trends appear to be upward. The 1955 acreage for harvest was 6 percent more than in 1954, 13 percent more than the 1949-53 average, and 5 percent more than the 1944-53 average. A 1,000 acre decline in Texas was more than offset by a 3,200 acre increase in Florida. Some of the acreage in 1955 in Texas was lost due to excessive rains. While yields were lower in Texas and higher in Florida, the acreage shift to Florida, where higher yields normally are obtained, resulted in a yield average somewhat higher than in 1954. Production was 14 percent more than in 1954, 42 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 24 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Prices averaged lower than in 1954 and lower than the 1949-53 average. Prices were higher in the early stages of the marketing period due to damage to the early fall crop but declined to low levels after volume movement from Florida began. The low prices resulted in some economic abandonment and in many fields second pickings were not made. Canned and frozen holdings were large throughout the marketing period and are expected to be large in 1956.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1955 in Florida and equal to 1955 in Texas. Such an acreage with 1953-55 average yields by states will result in a production 12 percent less than in 1955, about equal to 1954 and 26 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Broccoli - Fall

(States: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington, California, and Other States)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production:	Price	Value
	Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre:	(42-lb. crate)	(1,000 crates)	(\$ per crate)	(\$1,000)
	(Acres)						
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 5 percent less than in 1955)		21,800	1/ 110		2,398		
Background Statistics:							
1955 Prel.	23,400	23,000	110	2,531	3.60	9,108	
1954	19,500	19,400	100	1,939	3.59	6,953	
1949-53 Average	22,070	21,860	110	2/ 2,416	3.50	8,398	
1944-53 "	--	14,635	110	2/ 1,611	3.78	5,831	

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

2/ Includes 10,000 crates not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage was 19 percent more than in 1954, 5 percent above the 1949-53 average and 57 percent above the 1944-53 average. The acreage increase over 1954 occurred largely in California but each State contributed to the increase except New York and New Jersey. Yields were higher than in 1954 but equal to the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Exceptionally high yields were reported for Washington. Production was 31 percent more than the relatively small crop in 1954, 5 percent more than the 1949-53 average, and 57 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Favorable weather in the East permitted harvest to continue longer than usual. Most of the crops in Washington and Oregon and some of the production in California and Virginia moved to freezers. Frozen supplies were about 20 percent smaller than a year earlier but ample supplies were available throughout the fall season. However, the smaller stock position of frozen broccoli encouraged freezer operations. The winter (1956) crop that follows this marketing season was delayed in Texas by heavy fall rains in that State and prevented as large an acreage as a year earlier from being planted, and this enabled fall producing areas to continue marketings longer than usual. Growers producing broccoli for processing should make contract arrangements with processors for outlets in advance of planting.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1955, 24 percent more than in 1954 and 1 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Fall Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Fall

(States: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, (L.I.), New York (other), Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Utah, Washington, and Oregon)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production	Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	(tons)			
	(acres)			(tons)			

1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production:

(acreage 10 percent more than in 1955)

33,900 1/ 10.27 348,153

Background Statistics:

1955	Prel.	32,630	30,780	9.68	297,900	43.98	13,103
1954		32,280	34,780	10.89	2/378,700	27.59	10,370
1949-53 Average		39,614	38,090	10.36	2/395,960	34.61	12,579
1944-53	"	--	44,797	9.76	2/431,430	31.62	12,324

1/ 1951-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 47,000 tons in 1945, 91,000 in 1946, 45,500 in 1948, 1,700 in 1949, 141,700 in 1950, 10,000 in 1951, 2,800 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 12 percent less than in 1954, 19 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 12 percent less than the 1949-53 average. Yields averaged lower than in 1954, and lower than the 1949-53 average and the 1944-53 average. Few states reported yields as high as in 1954 or the 1949-53 average. Production was 21 percent less than in 1954, 25 percent less than the 1949-53 average, 31 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Prices were much higher than in 1954 and the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Production was hindered by rains accompanying August hurricanes. Open market purchases by kraut packers were less than usual. Late fall production was reduced in North Carolina and Virginia by a late season hurricane. This contributed to the strong market for early fall cabbage. Storage holdings on December 1 (New York only) were one-third the level of stocks a year earlier. Marketings from storage however, were met by declining prices because the 1956 winter crop in Florida and in the Winter Garden section of Texas were earlier than usual with marketings beginning early in December. In the period 1950-54 the volume actually marketed after allowance for abandonment shrinkage and waste has averaged about 350,000 tons annually.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-54 average yields will result in a production 17 percent more than in 1955, but 8 percent less than in 1954 and 12 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Fall

(States: Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (tons)	Production: (tons)	Price (\$ per ton)	Value (\$1,000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 10 percent more than in 1955)	4,000	1/ 5.80	23,200		
<hr/>					
<u>Background Statistics:</u>					
1955 Prel.	4,450	3,650	4.08	14,900	67.05
1954	4,400	4,400	4.05	17,800	55.45
1949-53 Average	4,522	4,522	5.80	26,300	49.29
1944-53 "	-	4,335	5.88	25,510	45.63
					1,225
					1,100

1/ 1950-53 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 17 percent less than in 1954, 19 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 16 percent less than the 1944-53 average. A considerable acreage was damaged by "Hurricane Ione" in 1955 in Virginia and North Carolina. Yields averaged about the same as in 1954, when yields were also reduced by hurricane damage, and lower than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Production was 16 percent less than the very light crop of 1954, and about 43 percent less than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Prices were relatively high, exceeding prices received by growers in 1954 and the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. The market situation was aided by a short early fall crop, but the 1956 winter season production was earlier than usual in Florida and in the Winter Garden section of Texas, which partially offset the effect of the short early fall crop on late fall marketings.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1950-53 average yields will result in a production 56 percent more than in 1955, 30 percent more than in 1954, but 12 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Early Fall

(States: Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts)

Year	Acreage		Yield		:		:	
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value		
	(acres)		(50-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)			
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 5 percent more than in 1955)	17,500		1/ 486		8,505			
Background Statistics:								
1955 Prel.	18,560	16,680	479	7,984	.96	7,676		
1954	19,940	18,650	490	2/ 9,147	.83	7,155		
1949-53 Average	20,214	19,626	481	2/ 9,438	.95	8,745		
1944-53 "	-	20,199	455	2/ 9,178	1.00	8,763		

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 86,000 bushels in 1945, 559,000 in 1946, 780,000 in 1948, 676,000 in 1950, 252,000 in 1951, 507,000 in 1953 and 550,000 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 11 percent less than in 1954 and 15 percent below the 1949-53 average. Growing conditions generally were unfavorable during the early portion of the season with too much rain in the East and too little in the Mid-west. However, favorable weather in September and October improved yields considerably. The group average yield was 2 percent below 1954 and about equal to the 1949-53 average. Production was 13 percent below 1954 and 15 percent below the 1949-53 average. A large portion of the early fall crop goes to processors, particularly in the East and Mid-west. Also, there is a fairly heavy movement to freezers in Northwestern States. The 1955 carryover of canned carrots was about 12 percent below the very heavy supply in 1954, but still well above the levels of any preceding year. Early in the season processor demand was light but as the season progressed demand improved considerably. In addition, fresh market prices were moderate to high most of the season. Average prices in almost all States were above the low levels of 1954. The 1955 pack is expected to be smaller than in 1954 and the 1956 carryover should be below that of the two preceding years. In 1956 there should be some improvement in demand for carrots for processing. Wherever possible growers should arrange contracts with processors in order to be assured of a market for their crop.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 7 percent more than in 1955 but 10 percent below the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Late Fall

(State: California)

Year	Acreage (acres)	Yield (50-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price (\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000 bu.)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 5 percent above 1955)	8,900	1/ 530	4,717		
<hr/>					
<u>Background Statistics:</u>					
1955 Prel.	8,500	8,500	550	4,675	2.15 10,051
1954	10,500	10,500	525	5,512	2.30 12,678
1949-53 Average	9,540	9,540	489	4,645	2.36 10,979
1944-53 "	-	9,890	471	4,686	2.14 9,509

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: After experiencing a very unfavorable marketing season in 1954 California growers reduced the acreage for late fall harvest sharply, particularly the acreage scheduled for harvest in November and December. The 1955 acreage was 19 percent below 1954 and 11 percent below the 1949-53 average. Yields were very high, being 5 percent above 1954 and 12 percent above the 1949-53 average. Production was 15 percent below 1954 but one percent above the 1949-54 average. Prices generally were moderate during September and the first half of October, then dropped to low levels during the latter part of the month as supplies became heavy. Prices increased sharply to very high levels in the second week of November and remained high the rest of the season. These very high prices were due in part to the relatively small acreage available for harvest, to the sharply reduced winter crop acreage in Arizona and to a delayed harvest in Texas due to unfavorable weather. The moderate increase in acreage suggested for 1956 should be for November harvest.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production one percent more than in 1955 and two percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Early Fall

(States: Oregon, Michigan, New York (L.I.) and New Jersey)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production		Price (\$ per crt.)	Value (\$1,000)
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	(37-lb. crate)	(1,000 crt.)			
	(acres)							
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage equal to 1955)			6,900	1/ 452		3,119		
Background Statistics:								
1955 Prel.	7,800	6,900	461	3,184	1.36	4,345		
1954	8,700	7,700	320	2,461	1.48	3,645		
1949-53 Average	9,170	8,710	452	2/ 3,940	1.17	4,534		
1944-53 "	-	8,340	400	2/ 3,362	1.28	4,174		

1/ 1949-53 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 20,000 crates in 1948, 282,000 in 1949, and 150,000 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 10 percent less than in 1954, 21 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 17 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Most of the acreage reduction occurred on Long Island both in relation to 1954 and the 1949-53 average. Yields were much better than the exceptionally low yields realized in 1954 and were moderately higher than the 1949-53 average. Production was 29 percent more than in 1954, 19 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 5 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The Oregon crop, which moves largely to freezers, was larger than in 1954 but was less than average yields would have produced. The Michigan crop was later than usual but quality was excellent. The New Jersey crop was affected by adverse growing conditions during the summer and yields were about equal to the State's 1949-53 average but lower than the unusually good yields obtained in 1954. The important Long Island crop enjoyed favorable growing conditions and a longer harvesting and marketing season than usual and exceptionally high yields and quality were realized. There was less of a marketing overlap from the summer crop. Prices were lower than the relatively high prices received in 1954 but higher than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Frozen supplies were lower than a year earlier but ample to supply requirements. Freezers, however, were active in acquiring supplies from early fall production.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1949-53 average yields will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1955, 27 percent more than the small crop in 1954 but 21 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Late Fall

(State: California)

Year	Acreage Planted:	Yield Per Acre:	Production:	Price (\$ per crate)	Value (\$1,000 crates)
	(acres)	(37-lb. crate)	(1,000 crates)		
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 5 percent less than in 1955)	4,600	1/ 445	2,047		
<u>Background Statistics:</u>					
1955 Prel.	4,800	4,800	450	2,160	1.25 2,700
1954	4,200	4,200	460	1,932	1.25 2,415
1949-53 Average	5,960	5,960	405	2,388	1.00 2,345
1944-53 "	-	6,740	376	2,495	1.11 2,755

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 14 percent more than in 1954, 19 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 29 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The acreage has been declining since World War II, and much of the variation about the declining trend line appears to be related to freezer requirements. The acreage increase from 1954 to 1955 is believed to be related to increased freezer requirements. The yield in 1955 was moderately lower than in 1954 but much higher than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Production was 12 percent more than in 1954, but 10 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 13 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Prices in 1955 were influenced to some extent by a delay in the development of the Texas 1956 winter crop but this may have been partially offset by an extended marketing season for the Long Island early fall marketing period. Freezer holdings were ample to meet requirements during the late fall marketing period but were somewhat lower than a year earlier. Purchases by freezers from the late fall crop probably exceeded the tonnage purchased in 1954.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1955, 6 percent more than in 1954, and 14 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery - Early Fall

(States: Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Michigan)

Year	: Acreage		: Yield :		Price	Value
	:Planted	:For Harvest	:Per Acre	:Production:		
	(acres)	(60-lb. crt.)	(1,000 crt.)	(\$ per crt.)	(\$1,000 crt.)	

1956 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production:

(acreage 5 percent more
than in 1955)

4,000 1/ 454 1,816

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	4,150	3,800	443	1,684	3.05	5,140
1954	4,530	4,270	451	1,927	2.06	3,977
1949-53 Average	5,210	5,094	450	2/ 2,291	2.18	4,866
1944-53 "	-	6,512	422	<u>2/</u> 2,714	2.09	5,445

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing
value: 250,000 crates in 1946, 180,000 in 1950 and 60,000 in 1953.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage has declined each year since 1950 and the 1955 harvested acreage was 11 percent less than in 1954 and 25 percent less than the 1949-53 average. Michigan and New York harvested 42 and 37 percent respectively, of the 1955 early fall acreage. Yield averaged slightly less than in 1954 and the 1949-53 average. Floods in late August reduced yields in Massachusetts. Production also was at a record low level, declining 13 percent below 1954 and 26 percent less than the 1949-53 average. Michigan and New York combined production represented 84 percent of the early fall crop. Prices averaged substantially higher than in 1954 and the 1949-53 average. Michigan f.o.b. prices peaked in early September and were more than double those of 1954. Harvesting was delayed due to unfavorable summer weather. New York f.o.b. prices were quite high and more than double those of 1954. Good quality was reported. In Massachusetts quality was rather poor as results of heavy August rains. A large volume of shipments moved from the late fall crop in California, supplementing the volume from early fall areas.

1956 Guide : The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 8 percent more than in 1955, but 21 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery - Late Fall

(States: California and New Jersey)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield: For Harvest: (60-lb. crt.)	Production: Per Acre: (1,000 crt.)	Price: (\$ per crt.)	Value: (\$1,000) crt.)
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1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:
(acreage 5 percent less
than in 1955)

7,200 1/ 700 5,040

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	7,600	7,550	685	5,170	2.50	12,906
1954	7,570	7,570	635	4,807	2.09	10,029
1949-53 Average	8,740	8,650	526	4,535	2.24	10,119
1944-53 "	-	9,785	446	4,243	2.38	10,019

1/ 1955 California yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage has shown a downward trend since 1946. Acreage for harvest in 1955 was record low, though only slightly less than in 1954, but 13 percent less than the 1949-53 average, and 23 percent less than the 1944-53 average. About 95 percent of the acreage was in California. Yield averaged 8 percent more than in 1954, and 30 percent above the 1949-53 average. California had a record high yield of 700 crates per acre. Production was at a record high level and 8 percent more than in 1954, and 14 percent more than the 1949-53 average. Prices averaged appreciably more than in 1954 and moderately above average. Acreage in the Delta area, formerly the principal source of fall celery in California, registered a further decline this year, while acreage in the Central Coast areas increased. The Central Coast area obtains much higher yields than the Delta area and a recent average yield would not satisfactorily indicate possible 1956 performance. In New Jersey harvest became active in mid-September and relatively low yields were obtained due to adverse summer weather. California shipments were at a heavier rate than last season and prices tended to be unsteady.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with a 700 crate yield would result in a production 3 percent less than in 1955, but 5 percent more than in 1954, and 11 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Fall

(States: California and Florida)

Year	: Acreage		: Yield :		Price	:	Value
	:Planted:	:For Harvest:	Per Acre:	Production:			
	(acres)		(Unit 5- doz. ears)	(1,000 units)	unit)		

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:
(acreage equal to that
in 1955)

6,300 1/ 156

983

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	6,300	6,300	162	1,020	2.07	2,114
1954	6,700	6,200	183	1,132	2.05	2,319
1949-53 Average	4,340	3,720	119	448	2.24	983

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 2 percent more than in 1954 and almost double the 1949-53 average. California acreage declined 21 percent below the 1954 level, but this decrease was more than offset by the increase in Florida acreage. Yields averaged moderately less than in 1954, but appreciably above average. Production was moderately less than the record high level of 1954 but more than double the 1949-53 average. Prices are expected to approximate those of 1954. The fall crop represented 4 percent of the commercial supply during 1955. In the Florida Everglades section early fields were damaged by high temperatures and blight. In California the crop in the Arvin and Visalia districts was not fully harvested because of market conditions. Acreage of fall and winter crop sweet corn has shown a marked upward trend since 1949 while spring and summer crop levels have held at or dropped slightly below the 1949-53 average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1955, 13 percent less than in 1954, but more than double the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Fall

(States: California, Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina)

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)	(48-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)	

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:
(acreage equal to that
in 1955)

3,250 1/ 204 663

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	3,250	3,250	211	2/ 685	1.95	1,326
1954	3,550	3,350	201	674	2.21	1,488
1949-53 Average	4,160	3,940	183	2/ 723	1.99	1,415
1944-53 "	--	3,515	175	2/ 616	2.03	1,233

1/ 1953-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 18,000 bushels in 1949 and 5,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest is an acreage 3 percent less than in 1954, 18 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 8 percent less than the 1944-53 average. Acreage has been declining in the three southern States but increasing in California where yields are much higher. The 1955 average yield was more than in 1954 and the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Production was 2 percent more than in 1954 and 11 percent more than the 1944-53 average but 5 percent less than the 1949-53 average. Yields were affected in Georgia by dry weather during the bloom period and in South Carolina and Louisiana by excessive rainfall during September. The Louisiana crop was also delayed by rains in August while the South Carolina crop was troubled by irregular stands due to dry weather at planting time. The late fall crop in Florida was larger than in 1954 and the crop was somewhat earlier than normal. Prices for the early fall crop averaged less than in 1954 and less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1953-55 average yields will result in a production 3 percent less in 1955, 2 percent less than in 1954, and 8 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Fall

(State: Florida)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (48-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price (\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000)
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1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:
(acreage 10 percent
less than in 1955)

5,000 1/ 216 1,080

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	5,600	5,600	240	2/ 1,344	2.25	2,792
1954	5,100	5,000	235	2/ 1,175	2.50	2,688
1949-53 Average	4,720	3,900	202	2/ 782	2.92	2,201
1944-53 "	--	3,630	160	2/ 600	3.42	1,756

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 6,000 bu. in 1945, 29,000 in 1947, 41,000 in 1948, 64,000 in 1953, 100,000 in 1954 and 103,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 12 percent more than in 1954, 44 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 54 percent more than the 1944-53 average. The acreage trend in Florida had been downward during the post World War II period until 1951. Beginning in 1952, however, the trend has been upward. Yields also have improved in the past 3 or 4 years. The 1955 yield was slightly more than in 1954 but higher than the 1949-53 average and sharply higher than the 1944-53 average. Production was 14 percent more than in 1954, 72 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 124 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Shipments were earlier than usual and prices were low until about December 10, with considerable economic abandonment reported to about that date. Subsequently prices improved to relatively high levels.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 20 percent less than in 1955, 8 percent less than in 1954, but 38 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Eggplant - Fall

(States: Florida and Texas)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (33-lb. bu.)	Yield Per Acre (1,000 bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price (\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000)
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1956 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production:

(acreage equal to 1955)

1,500 1/ 238 358

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	1,500	1,500	260	2/ 390	1.27	437
1954	1,650	1,600	224	2/ 359	1.87	653
1949-53 Average	1,460	1,380	174	238	2.11	496
1944-53 "	--	1,500	158	2/ 237	2.01	456

1/ 1952-55 average yield by States.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 62,000 bu. in 1945, 9,000 in 1954, and 47,000 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 6 percent less than in 1954, but 9 percent more than the 1949-53 average and equal to the 1944-53 average. The acreage reduction from 1954 occurred in Texas where heavy rains hindered plantings in 1955. Texas acreage has been declining in recent years whereas the acreage in Florida has been increasing. Yields were much higher than average in Florida in 1955. The group average yield was higher than in 1954 and well above the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Production was 9 percent more than in 1954, 64 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 65 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Harvesting lagged due to poor market conditions. Prices averaged much lower than the relatively low prices of 1954 and were lower than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields by States will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1955, about equal to 1954, but 50 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Early Fall

(States: Utah, Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, New Mexico, New Jersey, and Texas)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production:	Price	Value
	Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre:	(70-lb. crate)	(1,000 crates)	(\$ per crate)	(\$1,000)

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(acreage equal to 1955)

43,500 1/ 187 8,134

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	44,190	43,490	194	8,421	3.07	25,849
1954	43,400	42,450	196	2/ 8,307	3.18	26,207
1949-53 Average	46,986	45,678	165	2/ 7,529	3.25	23,894
1944-53 "	--	44,417	163	2/ 7,240	2.95	21,001

1/ 1953-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 39,000 crts. in 1944, 5,000 in 1945, 50,000 in 1946, 85,000 in 1947, 230,000 in 1948, 169,000 in 1949, 318,000 in 1950, 195,000 in 1952, 45,000 in 1953, and 69,000 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 2 percent more than in 1954 and 5 percent above the 1949-53 average. All of the increase occurred in California and New Jersey. Yields were high in all States except New Jersey where the crop was damaged by heavy rains. The combination of large acreage and high yields resulted in the 1955 crop being the second largest ever produced, only 4 percent below the record 1952 crop. The 1955 production was 1 percent above 1954 and 12 percent above the 1949-53 average. Prices were high early in September but declined rapidly during the last half of the month as shipments from California reached heavy volume. California usually accounts for about 80 percent of the early fall production. During the remainder of the marketing period prices generally were moderate, with a brief period of high prices in mid-October and fairly low prices the first two weeks of November when some overlap with the Arizona crop occurred. The season average price was slightly below 1954 and the 1949-53 average. Since the 1955 price is heavily weighted with dry-pack lettuce prices it compares favorably with the 1949-53 average price.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1953-55 average yields will result in a production 3 percent less than in 1955 but 8 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Late Fall

(State: Arizona (Salt River Valley)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (70-lb. crate)	Production: (1,000 crates)	Price (\$ per crate)	Value (\$1,000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 10 percent less than in 1955)		12,400 1/ 186	2,306		

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	13,800	13,800	180	2,484	3.60	8,942
1954	9,900	9,900	205	2,030	4.15	8,424
1949-53 Average	13,140	13,140	167	2/ 2,159	3.70	7,842
1944-53 "	--	14,320	151	2/ 2,118	3.52	7,414

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes 270,000 crates not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing
value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 39 percent above the very low 1954 level and 5 percent above the 1949-53 average. Growing conditions were generally unfavorable during the early portion of the growing season and then in November unreasonably cold weather held yields down. The average yield was 12 percent below 1954 but 8 percent above the 1949-53 average. Production in 1955 reached a record high, 22 percent above 1954 and 15 percent above the 1949-53 average. Prices were fairly low during the first two weeks of November due to an overlap with early fall crop supplies but increased rapidly to high levels as cold weather reduced supplies. Prices continued high until early December, then declined to moderate levels as winter crop harvests reached volume. The season average price was below the very high level in 1954 and slightly below average. The 1955 price represents almost entirely dry-pack lettuce prices and on a comparable basis probably would be well above the 1949-53 average prices. With normal weather conditions an acreage as large as in 1955 probably would result in surplus supplies and low prices.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 7 percent less than in 1955 but 7 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peas - Early Fall

(State: California)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production		
	(acres)		(30-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	bu.)	

1956 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production:

(acreage equal to 1955)

2,300 1/ 115 264

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	2,500	2,300	125	288	3.15	907
1954	2,500	2,500	115	288	3.40	979
1949-53 Average	2,780	2,680	112	300	2.82	856
1944-53 "	--	3,860	108	410	2.94	1,218

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The planted acreage in 1955 was equal to that in 1954. However, heat damage in early September resulted in a loss of 200 acres and the 1955 acreage for harvest was 8 percent below 1954 and 14 percent below 1949-53 average. Yields were relatively high, 9 percent above 1954 and 12 percent above the 1949-53 average. The high yields offset the smaller acreage and production was equal to that in 1954 but was 4 percent below the 1949-53 average. Harvest began in mid-September and continued into early December. Since the crop was very small, shipments were relatively light throughout the season. Prices were high early in the season, declined slightly during October when movement increased, then returned to high levels in mid-November. The season average price was lower than in 1954 but was well above the 1949-53 average price.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1954 and 12 percent below the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peppers - Fall

(States: Virginia, Texas, and Florida)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (25-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price (\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000)
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1956 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production:

(acreage 20 percent more
than in 1955 in Virginia
and equal to 1955 in
Texas and Florida)

7,800 1/ 162 1,256

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	8,300	7,300	158	1,156	1.87	2,159
1954	11,100	10,300	160	2/ 1,645	1.86	2,860
1949-53 Average	7,750	7,510	162	1,218	2.62	3,085
1944-53 "	--	6,590	175	2/ 1,139	2.31	2,592

1/ 1952-55 average yields by States.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing
value: 6,000 bu. in 1945, 27,000 in 1946, and 105,000 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 29 percent less than in 1954, 3 percent less than the 1949-53 average but 11 percent more than the 1944-53 average. The acreage reduction in 1955 was in Virginia and Texas, where heavy rains accompanying hurricanes reduced or prevented planting of normal acreages. Acreage trends have been generally upward in all three States. Yields were slightly lower in 1955 than in 1954 and lower than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Yield trends have been downward in the post World War II period, largely due to increased acreage in Texas where yields normally are lower. Production was 30 percent less than in 1954, 5 percent less than the 1949-53 average but 1 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Prices were about equal to those in 1954. During the early part of the marketing season, marketings were light due to a delay in the maturity of the crop in the lower Rio Grande Valley. The crop in that section was late due to a delay in planting caused by wet fields. Shipments were heavier during December. The 1956 winter crop should not cause a significant overlap or gap in the marketing pattern.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 20 percent more than in 1955 in Virginia, and an acreage equal to 1955 in Texas and Florida. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields by States will result in a production 9 percent more than in 1955, 24 percent less than in 1954 but 3 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Early Fall

(States: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, New York, Massachusetts and Maryland)

Year	Acreage		Yield		:	
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)	(20-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)	

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:
(acreage equal to 1955)

6,200 1/ 311 1,928

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	6,680	6,180	296	1,829	1.18	2,165
1954	7,020	6,270	299	1,877	1.09	2,046
1949-53 Average	7,724	7,420	319	2/ 2,368	.99	2,283
1944-53 "	--	7,629	314	2/ 2,402	.98	2,294

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value: 183,000 bu. in 1949 and 82,000 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The early fall acreage for harvest has been following a slight downward trend since 1948. In 1955 the acreage was one percent less than in 1954 and 17 percent below the 1949-53 average. Growing conditions in most States were generally poor during the summer months but more favorable weather in the early fall months improved crops materially. Yields were relatively low in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts but about average in most other States. The group average yield was one percent below the low level in 1954 and was 7 percent below the 1949-53 average. The 1955 production was 3 percent less than in 1955 and 23 percent below the 1949-53 average. Supplies were light and prices high through September, reflecting the adverse weather early in the season. However, early in October supplies became plentiful and prices declined to moderate levels. Prices increased slightly in the last half of November as supplies declined seasonally. Season average prices in most States were moderately above 1954 and the 1949-53 average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest equal to 1955. Such an acreage with 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 5 percent more than in 1955 but 19 percent below the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Late Fall

(States: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia)

Year	: Acreage Planted	: Yield For Harvest	: Production	Price	:
	(acres)	(20-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000)

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:
(acreage 10 percent
more than in 1955)

1,800 1/ 236 425

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	2,450	1,650	250	412	.97	398
1954	3,000	2,200	230	505	1.00	504
1949-53 Average	3,740	2,386	233	555	.93	503
1944-53 "	--	2,438	238	583	.88	502

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1955 all late fall States had a smaller acreage for harvest than in 1954. In Arkansas and Oklahoma the reduction was due to drought while in Virginia rains during planting time restricted the crop. Total acreage was 25 percent below 1954 and 31 percent below the 1949-53 average. Yields were above average in all States and the group average was 9 percent above 1954 and 7 percent above the 1949-53 average. Production in 1955 was 18 percent less than in 1954 and 26 percent below the 1949-53 average. Movement from the late fall crop was relatively light during the first half of November, but all States had volume supplies by the end of the month. The bulk of the crop was marketed by the end of December. Prices ranged from moderate to high during the marketing season and season average prices were slightly less than in 1954 but slightly above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1955, but 25 percent below the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Fall

(State: California)

Year	: Acreage Planted	: Yield For Harvest	: Production	Price	: Value
	(acres)	(53-lb. bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (acreage 5 percent less than in 1955)	19,000	1/ 340	6,460		

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	20,000	20,000	335	6,700	3.95	26,465
1954	17,000	17,000	350	5,950	3.40	20,230
1949-53 Average	17,560	17,560	278	4,835	3.59	17,376
1944-53 "	--	19,200	239	4,499	3.80	16,976

1/ 1953-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Production of early fall tomatoes has been following a fairly steady upward trend since 1939, largely due to steadily rising yields since acreage has shown no trend during the 1939-55 period. The 1955 acreage was the largest since 1948 and was 18 percent above 1954 and 14 percent above the 1949-53 average. Yields were 4 percent below the record high in 1954 but 20 percent above the 1949-53 average. Production in 1955 reached a record high, 13 percent above 1954 and 39 percent above the 1949-53 average. The early fall crop in California benefitted considerably from the relatively small late summer crop. Shipments out-of-state, which usually are limited by available supplies in summer crop States, were made in volume several weeks earlier than usually. Prices were high as the season opened, declined to moderate levels for a short time in mid-October, then returned to fairly high levels. The season average price was well above the moderate price in 1954 and also was well above the 1949-53 average price. Prices probably would have been much lower if the summer crop had been of average size.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an average for harvest 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with 1953-55 average yields will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1955 but 34 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Fall

(States: Texas and Florida)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (53-lb. bu.)	Production (1,000 bu.)	Price (\$ per bu.)	Value (\$1,000)
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1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(acreage in Florida 5
percent below 1955 and
in Texas an acreage
equal to 1955)

Background Statistics:

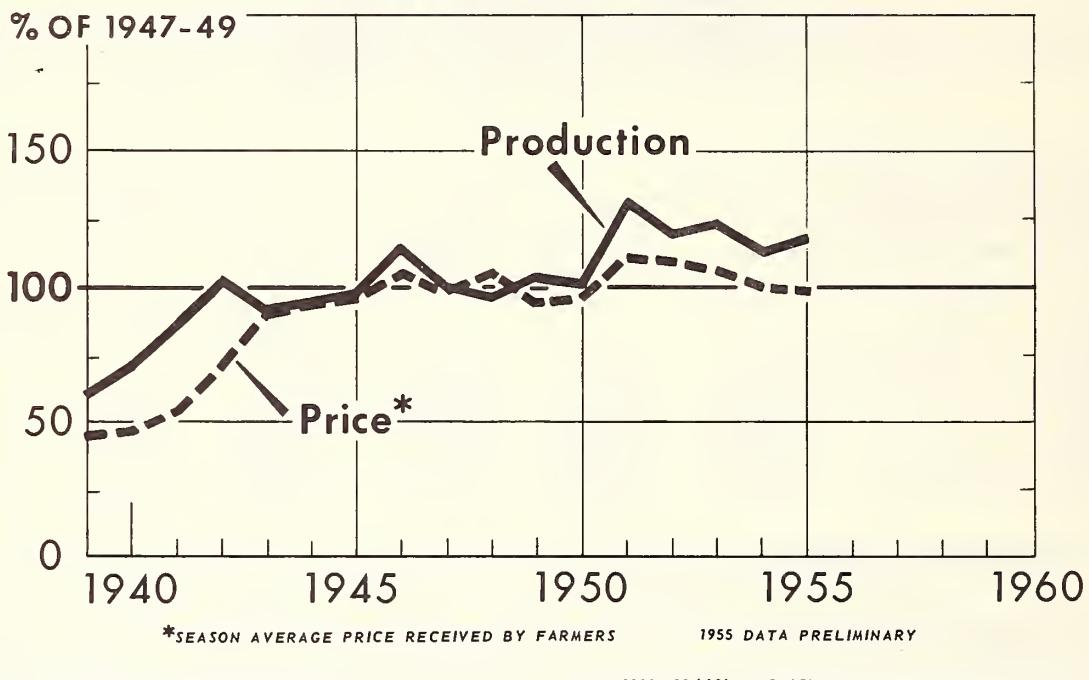
1955 Prel.	17,100	16,700	164	2,731	3.90	10,655
1954	17,100	16,300	154	2,508	4.46	11,193
1949-53 Average	21,960	17,960	104	1,806	4.57	8,218
1944-53 "	--	16,640	100	1,642	4.39	7,175

1/ 1953-55 average yields by States.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1955 heavier plantings in Florida more than offset a decrease in Texas and the total acreage for harvest was 2 percent above 1954 but 7 percent below the 1949-53 average. Yields in Texas were slightly below average but those in Florida were considerably above average. The group average was 6 percent above 1954, and 58 percent above the 1949-53 average. Production was record large, 9 percent above 1954 and 51 percent above the 1949-53 average, with all of the increase accounted for by Florida. The Texas crop was late and movement did not reach volume until the middle of December. In Florida, harvest started about on schedule in late October and volume supplies were available by mid-November, slightly earlier than usual. Prices generally were moderate to high during November but declined sharply to low levels in early December. Prices remained fairly low throughout most of December. The season average price in both States was below 1954 and below the 1949-53 average. Competition with imports from Mexico was relatively light during the 1955 fall season due to unfavorable weather in that country which delayed plantings.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is an acreage for harvest in Florida 5 percent less than in 1955 and in Texas an acreage equal to 1955. Such an acreage with 1953-55 average yields by States will result in a production 9 percent less than in 1955 but 37 percent above the 1949-53 average.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING



The pattern of production of vegetables for commercial processing has been marked by sharp expansions during World War II and the outbreak in Korea. Since 1951, when production reached a record high, there has been a moderate decline as processors adjusted packs to more normal peace time levels. However, production is expected to remain well above the levels of the late 1940's, reflecting the continued long-time upward trend in consumer demand for processed vegetables. Farm prices and production have tended to move in the same direction because most of the vegetables grown for processing are contracted for in advance of the growing season. In 1955 prices averaged 99 percent of the 1947-49 average compared to 100 percent in 1954.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56

Commodity	Marketing Season		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
<u>Lima Beans for Processing</u>			
Acreage harvested for canning (acres)	43,510	42,890	36,520
for freezing (acres)	66,780	69,030	62,690
Total (acres)	110,290	111,920	99,210
Production for canning (tons)	32,720	34,460	25,180
for freezing (tons)	74,070	68,560	62,130
Total (tons)	106,790	103,020	87,310
<u>Canned Lima Beans</u>			
- 1,000 cases basis 24/2's -			
Carryover	684	922	1,418
Pack	3,085	3,520	2,800
Total Supply	3,769	4,442	4,218
Disappearance	2,847	3,024	N.A.
Carryover	922	1,418	N.A.
<u>Frozen Lima Beans</u>			
- - 1,000 pounds - -			
Carryover	24,571	34,784	40,493
Pack	138,595	129,674	N.A.
Total Supply	163,166	164,458	N.A.
Disappearance	128,382	123,965	N.A.
Carryover	34,784	40,493	N.A.
<u>Snap Beans for Processing</u>			
Acreage harvested (acres)	142,940	154,000	138,690
Production (tons)	310,690	341,430	310,130
<u>Canned Snap Beans</u>			
- - 1,000 cases basis 24/2's - -			
Carryover	1,883	4,632	8,824
Pack	22,611	27,069	N.A.
Total Supply	24,494	31,701	N.A.
Disappearance	19,862	22,877 1/	N.A.
Carryover	4,632	8,824	N.A.
<u>Frozen Snap Beans</u>			
- - 1,000 pounds - -			
Carryover	18,904	29,257	33,133
Pack	114,781	123,253	N.A.
Total Supply	133,685	152,510	N.A.
Disappearance	104,428	119,377	N.A.
Carryover	29,257	33,133	N.A.

N.A. - not available.

1/ The 1954-55 disappearance figure is on the same basis as that for 1953-54. No allowance has been made for shipments in 1954-55 from quantities packed in the first half of 1955 since comparable data are not available for earlier years.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56

Commodity	Marketing Season		
	1953-54 : 1954-55 : 1955-56		
<u>Beets for Processing</u>			
Acreage (acres)	16,500	15,570	17,520
Production (tons)	158,900	146,800	139,400
<u>Canned Beets</u>			
Carryover	- - 1,000 cases basis 24/2's - -		
	2,388	3,130	2,370
Pack	8,583	7,061	N.A.
Total Supply	10,971	10,191	N.A.
Disappearance	7,841	7,821	N.A.
Carryover	3,130	2,370	N.A.
<u>Cabbage for Processing</u>			
Acreage (acres)	17,830	15,630	13,250
Production (tons)	226,400	208,100	160,700
<u>Sauerkraut</u>			
Carryover	- - 1,000 cases basis 24/2's - -		
	2,579	4,658	3,957
Pack	8,232	1/ 7,400	N.A.
Total Supply	10,811	12,058	N.A.
Disappearance	6,153	8,101	N.A.
Carryover	4,658	3,957	N.A.
<u>Spinach for Processing</u>			
Acreage (acres)	27,140	24,910	29,460
Production (tons)	107,450	91,340	123,000
<u>Canned Spinach</u>			
Carryover	- - 1,000 cases basis 24/2's - -		
	2,493	2,108	997
Pack	5,407	3,979	N.A.
Total Supply	7,900	6,087	N.A.
Disappearance	5,792	5,090	N.A.
Carryover	2,108	997	N.A.
<u>Frozen Spinach</u>			
Carryover	- - 1,000 pounds - -		
	36,130	33,551	14,200
Pack	87,927	66,901	N.A.
Total Supply	124,057	100,452	N.A.
Disappearance	90,506	86,252	N.A.
Carryover	33,551	14,200	N.A.

N.A. - not available.

1/ Estimate based upon cuttings during 1954-55 season as reported by National Kraut Packers Association.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56

Commodity	Marketing Season		
	: 1953-54 : 1954-55 : 1955-56		
<u>Sweet Corn for Processing</u>			
Acreage Harvested			
For canning (acres)	432,270	391,160	339,110
For freezing (acres)	71,070	62,050	49,460
Total (acres)	503,340	453,210	388,570
<u>Production</u>			
For canning (tons)	1,268,530	1,276,000	1,006,900
For freezing (tons)	245,570	212,800	161,800
Total (tons)	1,514,100	1,488,800	1,168,700
<u>Canned Sweet Corn</u>			
	- - 1,000 cases basis 24/2's - -		
Carryover	5,234	7,927	8,210
Pack	30,982	30,619	24,075
Total Supplies	36,216	38,546	32,285
Disappearance	28,289	30,336	N.A.
Carryover	7,927	8,210	N.A.
<u>Frozen Sweet Corn</u>			
	- - 1,000 pounds - -		
Carryover	7,011	33,756	37,715
Pack	122,027	95,000	1/
Total Supplies	129,038	128,756	N.A.
Disappearance	95,282	91,041	N.A.
Carryover	33,756	37,715	N.A.

N.A. - not available.

1/ The preliminary 1955 pack of cut corn was 65,994,853 pounds. This compares with the 1954 pack of 78,211,581 pounds. The 1955 pack of corn-on-cob has not yet been announced. It was 16,787,989 pounds in 1954.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56

Commodity	Marketing Season		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	:	:	:
<u>Green Peas for Processing</u>			
Acreage Harvested			
For Canning (acres)	319,800	307,560	304,990
For Freezing (acres)	111,100	119,160	128,710
Total (acres)	430,900	426,720	433,700
Production			
For Canning (tons)	335,350	282,850	321,290
For Freezing (tons)	129,200	117,280	132,940
Total (tons)	464,550	400,130	454,230
<u>Canned Green Peas</u>			
Carryover	-- 1,000 cases	basis	24/2's --
	6,548	7,084	4,623
Pack	28,037	23,951	27,376
Total Supply	34,585	31,035	31,999
Disappearance	27,501	26,412	N.A.
Carryover	7,084	4,623	N.A.
<u>Frozen Green Peas</u>			
Carryover	-- 1,000 pounds	--	
	65,950	60,776	42,112
Pack	226,664	206,854	1/222,661
Total Supply	292,614	267,630	264,773
Disappearance	231,838	225,518	N.A.
Carryover	60,776	42,112	N.A.

N.A. Not available.

1/ Preliminary.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Vegetables
Marketing Seasons 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56

Commodity	Marketing Season		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	:	:	:
<u>Tomatoes for Processing</u>			
Acreage harvested (acres)	297,300	268,550	316,820
Production (tons)	3,234,910	2,697,690	3,224,540
<u>Canned Tomatoes</u>			
Carryover	9,348	7,805	5,705
Pack	22,334	21,827	24,727
Total Supply	31,682	29,632	30,432
Disappearance	23,877	<u>1/</u> 23,927	N.A.
Carryover	7,805	5,705	N.A.
<u>Tomato Juice</u>			
Carryover	9,670	14,308	8,960
Pack	37,754	27,062	26,911
Total Supply	47,424	41,370	35,871
Disappearance	33,116	32,410	N.A.
Carryover	14,308	8,960	N.A.
<u>Catsup and Chili Sauce</u>			
Carryover	6,289	5,582	3,303
Pack	14,947	15,875	N.A.
Total Supply	21,236	21,457	N.A.
Disappearance	15,654	18,154	N.A.
Carryover	5,582	3,303	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

1/ The 1954-55 disappearance figure is on the same basis as that for 1953-54. No allowance has been made for shipments in 1954-55 from quantities packed in the first half of 1955 since comparable data are not available for earlier years.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Lima Beans

Year	Acreage		Yield		:	
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (planted acreage equal to 1955)	105,050		1/ .93		92.8	
Background Statistics:						
1955 Prel.	105,050	99,210	.88	87.3	142.60	12,455
1954	116,750	111,920	.92	103.0	149.30	15,382
1949-53 Average	109,582	104,698	.90	93.8	145.88	13,721
1944-53 "	94,018	88,079	.78	70.9	140.60	10,210

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 planted acreage was 10 percent less than in 1954, and 4 percent below the 1949-53 average but 12 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Abandonment was 5.6 percent, about normal. The acreage reduction was fairly well distributed among States except for a greater proportional reduction in Virginia and Maryland where hot, dry weather in July and heavy rains in August and October affected production. Yields were lower than in 1955 and the 1949-53 average but higher than the 1944-53 average. Production was 15 percent less than in 1954 and 7 percent below the 1949-53 average but 23 percent above the 1944-53 average. Grower prices were lower than in 1954, and lower than the 1949-53 average, but higher than the 1944-53 average. Canned supplies were ample in 1955. The 1955 pack was 2.8 million cases (basis 24/2's) about 700,000 cases less than in 1954. However, total supplies for the 1955-56 season are only about 224,000 cases (24/2's) less than a year earlier due to a larger carryover. Supplies should be ample in 1955-56 to meet requirements as indicated by disappearance rates of recent years. Frozen lima bean supplies were 16 percent more on August 1, 1955 compared to a year earlier. However, this larger carryover is expected to be more than offset by the smaller pack and total supplies for 1955-56 will be slightly smaller than in 1954-55. These supplies should be ample to meet requirements in 1955-56. Prices for frozen lima beans remained fairly stable throughout the past year at levels slightly lower than in the previous year.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 6 percent more than in 1955, 10 percent less than in 1954, and 1 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Snap Beans

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(planted acreage 10 percent
less than in 1955) 131,300

1/ 2.18

273.4

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	145,910	138,690	2.24	310.1	110.00	34,114
1954	160,570	154,000	2.22	341.4	119.20	40,704
1949-53 Average	131,852	125,718	2.15	270.3	115.36	31,240
1944-53 "	131,260	125,408	1.90	236.8	112.04	26,659

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 acreage for harvest was 10 percent less than in 1954 but 10 percent above the 1949-53 average and 11 percent above the 1944-53 average. Acreage abandonment was about 5 percent. Acreage in the past three years has been significantly larger than in other years of the post World War II period. The more important acreage increases have occurred in New York, Wisconsin and Oregon. Yields averaged about the same as in 1954 but slightly higher than the 1949-53 average and moderately higher than the 1944-53 average. The trend in yields has been upward but in 1955 the crop was damaged by excessive rain in Pennsylvania and New York and by dry weather in Michigan and Wisconsin. Production was 9 percent less than the record large crop of 1954, 15 percent above the 1949-53 average and 31 percent above the 1944-53 average. The 1955 crop was the third largest recorded, exceeded only in 1953 and 1954. Prices to growers were lower than in 1954, and also lower than the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Total canned stocks on July 1, 1955 were about 8.8 million cases (basis 24/2's), about 4.2 million cases more than a year earlier. The 1955 pack was about 23.4 million cases or about 3.7 million less than in 1954. The total supply for the 1955-56 season will therefore be about 500,000 cases larger than the very heavy supply position of the 1954-55 season. Prices for canned snap beans were low throughout the 1954-55 season but a record disappearance of about 22.9 million cases occurred. Previously about 21 million cases (1950-51 season) was the largest. The frozen snap bean carryover in 1955 totalled 33.1 million pounds, 3.9 million more than a year earlier and 14.2 million more than in 1953. The 1955 pack is expected to be about 6 percent less than in 1954. Total supplies for the 1955-56 season probably will be only slightly less than in 1954-55. The 1954-55 disappearance was unusually heavy at relatively low prices. If the disappearance is no larger in 1955-56 than in 1954-55 carryover will be heavy again on July 1, 1956 but about 3.0 million pounds less than on July 1, 1955.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 4.5 percent and 1950-54 average yields will result in a production 12 percent less than in 1955, 20 percent less than in 1954, but 1 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Beets

Year	Acreage		Yield		:	
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value
	(acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1000)
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (planted acreage equal to 1955)	18,600		<u>1/ 9.12</u>	161.2		
<u>Background Statistics:</u>						
1955 Prel.	18,590	17,520	7.96	139.4	20.50	2,853
1954	16,370	15,570	9.43	146.8	20.70	3,036
1949-53 Average	18,364	17,174	8.90	153.0	20.91	3,193
1944-53 "	17,381	16,254	8.69	143.1	20.65	2,946

1/ 1950-54 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1955 the planted acreage was 14 percent more than in 1954, one percent above the 1949-53 average and 7 percent above the 1944-53 average. About 6 percent of the acreage was abandoned, which was slightly higher than usual. The harvested acreage was 13 percent above 1955, 2 percent above the 1949-53 average and 8 percent above the 1944-53 average. The crops in New York and Wisconsin, the two leading States in terms of acreage and production, were affected by dry weather and yields were relatively low. Yields in other areas generally were fairly good. The low yield resulted in a production 5 percent below 1954 and 9 percent below the 1949-53 average. Prices to growers in New York and Michigan were above the low levels of 1954, but in other States prices were down slightly. The group average price was slightly below 1954 and the 1949-53 average. The carryover of canned beets in 1955 was 760,000 cases or 24 percent below the fairly heavy carryover in 1954 and the 1955 pack probably will be slightly smaller than in 1954. Thus, total supplies for the 1955-56 season will be about 24 percent below the previous season. If disappearance is at a rate approximating that of recent seasons the carryover in 1956 will be relatively light.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1955. Such an acreage with an average abandonment of 5 percent and yields equal to the 1950-54 average will result in a production 16 percent more than in 1955 and 5 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

Year	Acreage		Yield		:	
	:Planted:For Harvest:		Per Acre:	Production:	Price:	Value
	(Acres)	(Tons)	(1000 tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1000)	

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(planted acreage 10 percent
more than in 1955) 14,900

1/ 12.23 173.7

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	13,520	13,250	12.13	160.7	18.20	2,927
1954	15,830	15,630	13.31	208.1	12.00	2,499
1949-53 Average	17,834	17,046	11.65	199.2	13.60	2,650
1944-53 "	18,562	17,811	10.45	189.1	14.10	2,582

L/ 1952-55 average yields.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 planted acreage was 15 percent below 1954, 24 percent below the 1949-53 average and 27 percent below the 1944-53 average. Abandonment was 2 percent, slightly more than in 1954 but less than the 1949-53 average. Yields were lower than in 1954 but higher than the 1949-53 average. Production was 23 percent less than in 1954, 19 percent below the 1949-53 average and 15 percent below the 1944-53 average. Grower prices were higher than in 1954 and above the 1949-53 and 1944-53 averages. Packers held rather large supplies on August 1, 1955 although moderately less than the heavy supplies of a year earlier. Disappearance had been somewhat disappointing in both the 1952-53 and the 1953-54 seasons. Hence, the combined effects of slow movement in the two preceding years and relatively heavy packer holdings caused packers to reduce acreage under contract in 1955 by about 17 percent from 1954. Movement improved substantially in the 1954-55 marketing season with prices at relatively low levels early in the marketing period. The increased movement was attributed to an aggressive merchandising effort by the industry and to the low prices. As kraut holdings declined, packers bid actively for open market cabbage but the short early fall cabbage crop and relatively high cabbage prices prevented packers from obtaining all of their requirements. Consequently, the supply position of kraut in the 1955-56 season will be about 20 percent less than in the 1954-55 season and stocks by the end of the 1955-56 season may approximate those of August 1, 1953. Packers may purchase, however, large quantities of cabbage from early 1956 production to supplement current supplies.

1956 Guide: The 1956 planted acreage guide is a planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 4.5 percent and 1952-55 average yields will result in a production 8 percent more than in 1955, 17 percent less than in 1954, 13 percent less than the 1949-53 average.

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Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Sweet Corn

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production:	Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	(1,000			
	(Acres)			Tons)	tons)	(\$ per	(\$1000)
<u>1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production:</u>							
(acreage 5 percent more than in 1955)	427,200		1/ 3.10		1,258.1		
<u>Background Statistics:</u>							
1955 Prel.	406,900	388,570	3.01	1,168.7	19.40	22,654	
1954	484,510	453,210	3.28	1,488.8	20.70	30,797	
1949-53 Average	471,446	445,130	2.96	1,320.9	21.76	29,094	
1944-53 "	500,245	466,954	2.67	1,239.8	21.12	26,454	

1/ 1952-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 planted acreage was 16 percent less than in 1954, 14 percent below the 1949-53 average, and 19 percent below the 1944-53 average. About 4.5 percent of the acreage was abandoned in 1955. Average abandonment is about 5 percent. The harvested acreage was 14 percent less than in 1954, 13 percent below the 1949-53 average and 17 percent below the 1944-53 average. All important areas of production had appreciably less acreage for 1955 harvest compared to 1954. Yield was moderately less than the record high 1954 level, but above average. In western areas yields were higher than in 1954. The 1955 production was 22 percent less than in 1954, 12 percent below the 1949-53 average, and 6 percent below the 1944-53 average. Production for canning and other processing was 21 percent less than in 1954; production for freezing was 24 percent less. Prices averaged 6 percent less than in 1954 and 8 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The 1955 canned pack was 21 percent smaller than in 1954; the 1955 carryover was heavy. Total supplies for the 1955-56 season are 32.3 million cases (basis 24/2's), approximately 6.3 million cases less than in 1954-55. The record canned pack of last season showed good movement with prices at low levels. If the movement in 1955-56 continues at the high rate of recent years, it is expected that carryover in 1956 will be much less than in 1955. The 1955 frozen pack is expected to be appreciably smaller than last season, and substantially less than the record high in 1953. However, the smaller pack will be partially offset by a large carryover and supplies during the 1955-56 season are expected to be about 9 percent less than in 1954-55. Disappearance should approximate last year's rate, resulting in a carryover appreciably smaller than in the past two seasons.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with normal abandonment of 5 percent, and 1952-55 average yield will result in a production 8 percent more than in 1955, but 15 percent less than in 1954, and 5 percent below the 1949-53 average.

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Cucumbers for Pickles

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production	Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	(48-lb.bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)
	(Acres)						

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(planted acreage 10

percent more than in
1955)

147,400

1/ 95

12,882

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	134,020	126,000	103	13,004	1.30	16,900
1954	148,880	140,210	91	12,691	1.42	18,025
1949-53 Average	149,132	137,438	84	11,641	1.54	17,880
1944-53 *	140,097	127,326	81	10,441	1.44	15,171

1/ 1952-55 average yields.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 planted acreage was 10 percent less than in 1955, 10 percent less than the 1949-53 average and 4 percent less than the 1944-53 average. While acreage reductions occurred in nearly all states, major cut-backs from 1954 levels occurred in Wisconsin, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The acreage reduction in Wisconsin was nearly 7,000 acres. Yields were record high in 1955 exceeding the previous record in 1953 by 12 bushels per acre. A part of the yield increase was due to reductions in acreage in some of the lower yielding states, but some exceptionally high yields were obtained in Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Colorado, and California. Production was 2 percent more than in 1954, 12 percent more than the 1949-53 average and 25 percent more than the 1944-53 average. There has been an upward trend in production over the past several years but since 1950 this trend has been accentuated. Prices were lower than in 1954, and lower than the 1949-53 and the 1944-53 averages. Pickle stocks on October 1, 1955 were about 600,000 bushels, or about 5 percent, less than a year earlier, but about 2.1 million bushels, about 20 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Disappearance in the 1954-55 marketing season, therefore, was slightly more than was produced in 1954. Stock of pickles from the crop of the current year were 39,000 bushels larger than a year earlier for salt stock but 43,000 bushels smaller for dill stock. Stocks from previous crops were lower on October 1, 1955 than a year earlier by about 589,000 bushels.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is a planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 8 percent and with 1952-55 average yields, will result in a production 1 percent less than in 1955, 2 percent more than in 1954, and 11 percent more than the 1949-53 average.

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Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Green Peas

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price (\$ per ton)	Value (\$1,000)
	Planted (acres)	For Harvest	Per Acre (tons shell-ed)	Production (tons)		
1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production: (planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1955)	493,300		1/ 1.042	483.2		
<u>Background Statistics:</u>						
1955 Prel.	469,820	433,700	1.048	454.2	89.50	40,658
1954	455,060	426,720	.938	400.1	92.20	36,907
1949-53 Average	446,320	422,784	1.032	438.0	88.82	38,952
1944-53 "	460,915	430,335	1.015	438.3	87.39	38,288

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Plantings of green peas both for freezing and canning were increased slightly over 1954 levels and the total planted acreage was 3 percent above 1954 and 5 percent above the 1949-53 average. Abandonment was about 8 percent, slightly above normal, and total harvested acreage was 2 percent above 1954 and 3 percent above the 1949-53 average. The acreage harvested for freezing was 8 percent above 1954 but the acreage for canning was one percent below 1954. Crop conditions generally were favorable and the yield was 12 percent above 1954 and 2 percent above the 1949-53 average. Production was 14 percent more than in 1954 and 4 percent above the 1949-53 average. The canned pack in 1955 was 14 percent more than in 1954. However, this larger pack was almost offset by the relatively light carryover in 1955 so that total supplies of canned peas for the 1955-56 season are only 964,000 cases (basis 24/2's) larger than last season. Disappearance is expected to continue high and the carryover in 1956 probably will be only slightly above that in 1955. Preliminary data indicate the 1955 frozen pack was 8 percent larger than in 1954. But this increase was more than offset by a smaller carryover and total supplies for 1955-56 are slightly below last season. The carryover in 1956 probably will be slightly smaller than the light carryover in 1955.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1955. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 6 percent more than in 1955 and 10 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Spinach

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production		
	(acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per tons)	(\$1000 ton)

1956 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production:

(planted acreage 5 per-
cent below 1955)

32,860

1/ 3.82

105.4

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	34,590	29,460	4.18	123.0	38.10	4,691
1954	31,716	24,910	3.67	91.3	38.30	3,495
1949-53 Average	39,376	33,254	3.50	115.1	42.93	4,962
1944-53 "	42,537	35,761	2.99	105.5	46.96	4,969

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 planted acreage was 9 percent above 1954 but 12 percent below the 1949-53 average. Both spring and fall plantings were above 1954 levels. Abandonment was 15 percent compared to a 1944-53 average of 16 percent. The harvested acreage was 18 percent above the low 1954 level but 11 percent below the 1949-53 average. Yields have been increasing steadily since 1939 and in 1955 reached a record high, 14 percent above 1954, 19 percent above the 1949-53 average and 40 percent above the 1944-53 average. The 1955 production was 35 percent above 1954 and 7 percent above the 1949-53 average. The carry-over of both canned and frozen spinach was light in 1955, being less than half of the heavy stocks in the two preceding years. The light carryovers will offset to a considerable extent the large packs in 1955 so that, while total supplies for 1955-56 are expected to be well above the light positions in 1954-55, they will be smaller than the heavy supplies in 1953-54. If the disappearance is about in line with that of recent years, carryovers in 1956 should be moderate.

1956 Guide: The 1956 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1955. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 16 percent and 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 14 percent less than in 1955 and 8 percent below the 1949-53 average but about equal to the 1944-53 average.

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Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Tomatoes

Year	Acreage		Yield		:		:	
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price	Value		
	(acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per	(\$1,000	ton)	

1956 Acreage Guide and Probable Production:

(planted acreage in California 10 percent less than in 1955 and in other states equal to 1955)

310,200 1/ 10.83 3,296.0

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	321,720	316,820	10.18	3,224.5	25.00	80,449
1954	276,300	268,550	10.05	2,697.7	24.40	65,780
1949-53 Average	361,374	354,086	9.11	3,229.4	27.42	90,307
1944-53 "	439,417	425,881	7.59	3,109.1	27.92	87,749

IV 1953-54 average yield by states.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1955 planted acreage was 16 percent above the low level in 1954 but was 11 percent below the 1949-53 average. Many states made some increase in plantings and in California, the state which in recent years has accounted for more than 50 percent of the total U. S. production, acreage was up 45 percent. Abandonment was about normal and the harvested acreage was 18 percent above 1954 but 11 percent below the 1949-53 average. Yields were high in all states except those in the Middle Atlantic area where dry weather and then the August hurricanes caused heavy damage. Production was 20 percent above 1954 and about equal to the 1949-53 average. The 1955 packs of peeled tomatoes and all tomato products are expected to be materially larger than in 1954. However, carryovers of all items were well below 1954 levels and will about offset the heavier packs. The net result is expected to be a total supply of tomatoes and products for the 1955-56 season about equal to that for 1954-55. The current markets for tomatoes and products are well balanced. However, it must be noted that if crops in the Middle Atlantic area had not been so severely damaged, a surplus supply situation might have developed. Growers and processors should take this unusual situation into account when making plans for 1956, particularly in California.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is a planted acreage in California 10 percent less than in 1955 and in all other states a planted acreage equal to 1955. Such an acreage with normal abandonment and with 1953-54 average yields by states will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1955 and 2 percent above the 1949-53 average.

1956 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Sweetpotatoes

(States: New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and California)

Year	Acreage	Yield			
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	Price
	(1,000 acres)	(Bu.)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)

1956 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production:

(acreage 10 percent less
than in 1955 in Louisiana
and 5 percent below 1955
in all other states)

334.4 1/ 95.6 31,985

Background Statistics:

1955 Prel.	363.8	357.4	107.5	38,406	1.87	71,716
1954	352.0	343.5	87.7	30,131	2.42	73,021
1949-53 Average	398.2	390.8	94.7	37,287	2.50	90,553
1944-53 "	504.2	496.5	94.3	46,951	2.28	104,083

1/ 1951-55 average yield by states.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage and production have declined sharply since World War II, while yield has shown no pronounced trend. The 1955 acreage was 4 percent more than in 1954, but 9 percent below the 1949-53 average and 28 percent below the 1944-53 average. The 107.5 bushel yield was record high, 23 percent above 1954 and 14 percent above the 1949-53 average. Production was the highest since 1950, and 27 percent above 1954, 3 percent above the 1949-53 average, but 18 percent below the 1944-53 average. Farm prices are expected to average appreciably below 1954 and average. New Jersey prices averaged slightly higher than in 1954 as adverse summer weather reduced yield and supplies. North Carolina prices were moderately below 1954 while California prices were slightly higher. Louisiana prices are expected to average 40 percent below the 1954 level. A Section 32 purchase program was instituted in late November in Louisiana and prices tended to strengthen although only a relatively small volume was purchased. Demand for sweetpotatoes the past few years has been showing weaker undertones, while production costs have been edging upward due to high labor requirements and expensive storage facilities. When aligned with relatively low price levels due to heavy production this has adversely affected economic stability of growers.

1956 Guide: The 1956 acreage guide is an acreage for harvest 10 percent less than in 1955 in Louisiana and 5 percent less than in 1955 in all other states. Such an acreage with 1951-55 average yields by states will result in a production 17 percent less than in 1955, 14 percent below the 1949-53 average and 32 percent below the 1944-53 average.

